THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

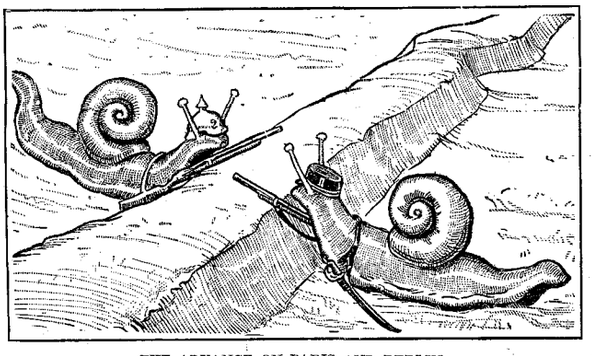
Vol. LI, No. 5 | New York, July 31, 1915 | Whole Number 1319

HISTORY OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

Constructed from Official Dispatches, News Reports, and the Accounts of War Correspondents, by the Editor

HOW IT BEGAN

ON AUGUST 1, a year ago, Germany declared war on Russia, and the great European conflict began. Not until this actual declaration did the American people seem to realize what was impending. The shots which ended the lives of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort at Serajevo on June 28 had failed to awaken America to their dark significance. "After Assassination—What?" was the title of our summary of the views of American editors, who ranked it with other royal assassinations, dwelt on its futility, and generally failed to give any hint of the tremendous sequel in store. Some, in fact, took pains to deny that any European complications would result. Soon after, however, the European papers coming to hand sketched more clearly the irreconcilable conflict between Austria and Servia, the former with an eye on Balkan territory and the latter inciting disaffection and disruption in the Dual Monarchy. The press of Germany and Austria-Hungary demanded the instant punishment of Servia for the assassination. "The trails lead to Belgrade," cried the Hungarian *Pester Lloyd*, and it added that "the Servian Government will be shown up as a nest of pestilential rats which come from their own territory over our border to spread death and destruction." Evidently passions were at white heat. Austria was determined to punish Servia. Russia was equally determined to protect her. Neither evaded the appeal to the sword. On July 23 Austria sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding an investigation of the guilt of Servian officers and secret societies in the murder of the Archduke and demanding the right to have a hand in the investigation. After a vain request for time, Servia acceded to all the demands except the one for Austrian participation in the investigation and asked for Hague mediation. The Austrian Minister declared this reply unsatisfactory and left Belgrade on July 25. Next day there were reports of Austro-Servian hostilities.



THE ADVANCE ON PARIS AND BERLIN.

—*Amsterdammer.*

Now, however, Russia comes upon the scene, and the whole European sky darkens with portents of the coming storm. Russia begins mobilization for the protection of Servia, a move which rouses Germany. Frantic efforts are made to preserve peace, or, at any rate, to localize the Austro-Servian quarrel, and the wires are crowded with diplomatic notes flying from capital to capital. Volumes made up of these notes were published later, selected to show that various Powers were sincerely working for peace, but the efforts of each side thus exhibited seemed to consist rather of appeals to the other side to make concessions than of offers of any sort. Austria was asked to submit its quarrel to mediation; Russia was asked to halt mobilization. In an almost incredibly brief time the center of the crisis passed from Austria and Servia to Russia and Germany, so that when Austria at length agreed, on July 31, to discuss Servia's case with Russia, with a view to mediation, this concession, which might have preserved peace forty-eight hours before, was lost in the roar of the coming tempest. The same day, in fact, Germany demanded that Russia demobilize, and the next day Germany declared war on Russia.

Who, then, caused the war? Volumes have been (and no doubt will be) written on this subject. The most succinct statement of Germany's view appears in an official paper quoted by the German Information Service in New York from *The North German Gazette*, where we read:

"When, after the Serajevo murders, Austria-Hungary was forced to proceed against the Servians in order to make an end of the constant threats by which the revolutionary plots of the greater Servian party endangered her vital interests, Russia opposed her. The Czar made an appeal to the Kaiser, and Germany endeavored to bring about a peaceful settlement in the imminent conflict between Vienna and Petrograd. But Russia mobilized her entire military force, and thus let loose the world-war. So the provocation was due to Servia."

Russia's side of the story appears in a review of the Russian campaign written at the Great Russian Headquarters by Robert J. McCormick for the Chicago *Tribune*, and "read and approved by the Russian Staff." It runs thus in part:

"While the Emperor was reviewing the Guards' Corps at Tsarskoe Selo, the Austrian ultimatum to Servia was received.

"Since the acceptance of this ultimatum by Servia was tantamount to the creation of an Austrian autonomy over the little Slavic Kingdom and a continuation of the aggressions begun by the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 and continued by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina thirty years later, the Emperor came to an instant decision to protect the little country if the Russian

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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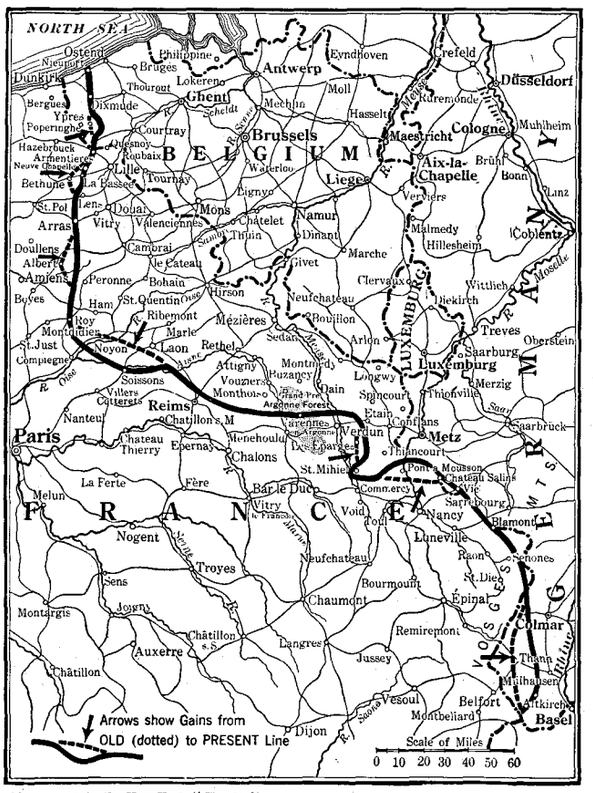
Army was found to be strong enough to face the inevitable consequence, as it was not in 1908.

"He called in consultation the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, the Chief of Staff; Nicholas Nicholaievitch Yanouszkevitch; and the Minister of War, Soukhoumlinoff, to whom



After a map in the New York "Herald."

WESTERN BATTLE-LINE,

Showing changes since it took its present position in October. The British have gained ground around Ypres and the French near La Bassée and Albert. The Germans have won part of the corner near the junction of the Oise and the Aisne beyond Noyon. The French have advanced at Les Éparges and near Pont-à-Mousson and have made their greatest gain in Alsace north of Thann.

the reorganization of the Russian Army had been confided after the war with Japan.

"These high authorities said that the Army was able to meet all tests. The Emperor then ordered the mobilization of his forces and at the same time made every endeavor to reach a peaceful solution of the international disagreement, even asking a personal interview with the Kaiser.

"The following evening, while the Imperial party was at the opera in Petrograd, the German ultimatum commanding Russia to cease mobilization was received. Public opinion, already at fever-heat, burst forth into monstrous parades of crowds crying out for war in defense of Servia.

"Still the Emperor refused to act, and the next day called a meeting at the palace, consisting of his Ministers, the entire Duma, the Generals of the Guards' Corps, the Counselors of State, and all the leading men of Petrograd irrespective of official position. Before their deliberations a solemn mass was held in the Imperial chapel. An enormous and enthusiastic crowd gathered in the immense plaza before the palace, as large as the average ball park, to await the result of the deliberations.

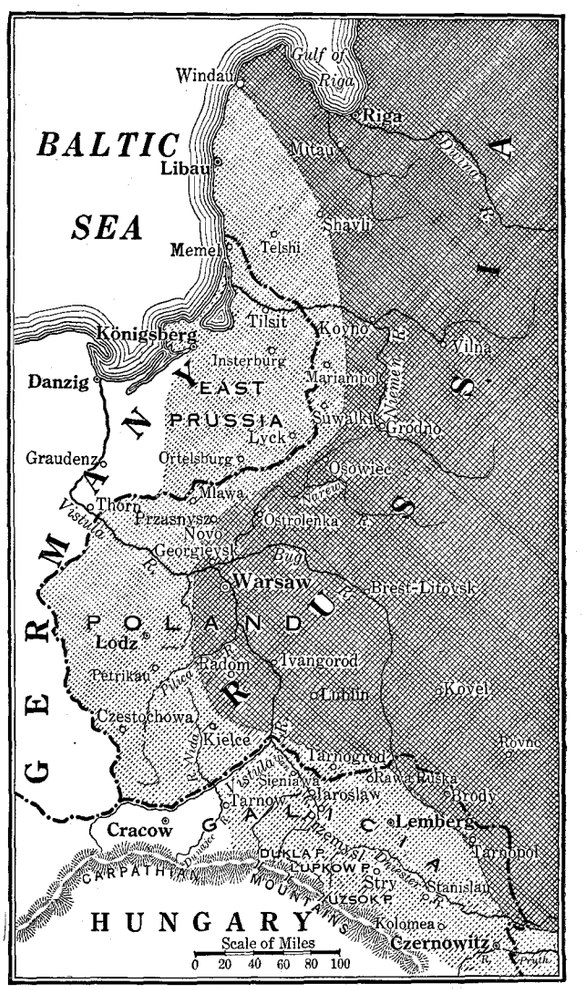
"At the end of the great conference the Czar appeared upon a balcony. He said he was strongly opposed to war with Germany, but that the German ultimatum was entirely unsupportable. War was forced upon him, and peace would never be declared while a single hostile soldier stood upon Russian soil."

The German plan, it soon appeared, was to strike swiftly at Paris through Belgium, and on August 2 a demand was addrest to the Belgian Government to allow the passage of troops, which Belgium rejected, appealing to Great Britain for aid. Great Britain accordingly demanded that Germany respect Belgian neutrality as guaranteed by treaty, and, upon receiving the reply that German troops were already across the border, declared war upon Germany on August 4. "If in a crisis of this kind," said Sir Edward Grey in his famous speech in Parliament on August 3, "we ran away from our obligations of honor and interest with regard to the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether whatever material force we might possess at the end would be of much value in face of the respect we should have lost." The following afternoon, in an equally famous speech, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg gave the German Reichstag his justification for invading the territory of King Albert. He said:

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory. This is contrary to international law. The French Government has declared in Brussels that it will respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as she respects the opponent. We know, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we, however, could not, because a French invasion in our lower Rhine flank would have proved fatal.

"So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached. Who, like us, are fighting for the highest must only consider how victory can be gained."

The Germans later discovered documents in the archives of the Belgian Government in Brussels providing for the landing



After a diagram in the New York "Independent."

EASTERN FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

The light shading indicates the farthest Russian advance. Dark shading shows territory held by Russian armies early last week, when the Germans were rapidly closing in on Warsaw and Riga.

of a British force in Belgium "only after the violation of our neutrality by Germany," and these documents were published as proof that Belgium was a virtual ally of England. They made it clear, according to Dr. Dernburg, the unofficial German

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representative in America, that "while Belgium pretended neutrality and friendship toward Germany, it was secretly planning for her defeat in a war which was considered unavoidable." Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister at Washington, replied that "no proof has been brought forward that if Germany had not invaded Belgium, France or England would have done so."

Declarations of war came thick and fast in the first twelve days of August. Russia, France, England, Belgium, Servia, and Montenegro arrayed themselves on one side, with Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other, while President Wilson vainly tendered his good offices for restoring peace. Italy proclaimed neutrality on the ground that she was bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance to aid Germany and Austria-Hungary only if they were first attacked. On August 23 Japan declared war upon Germany and attacked Kiaochow, taking it on November 6.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN

Germany started a dash for Paris via Belgium, and France launched an invasion to win back Alsace-Lorraine. The French forces penetrated the "lost provinces" as far as Mülhausen, but were soon driven back almost to the frontier. Meantime the Germans, on August 4, attacked Liége, in Belgium. Mass-attacks were shattered by the guns of the forts. Infantry charges proving useless and costly, the great 42-centimeter mortars were brought up and earned the name of "fort-wreckers" by reducing the Liége forts to ruins. This proof of the futility of fortifications astounded the world, tho it still needed one or two more instances to be convinced. The Germans entered Liége on August 7. Not until two weeks later, on the 21st, did they enter Brussels, and it was the 23d before Namur fell. They were still in Belgium. Meanwhile the French had been given time to complete their mobilization, and the British to land an expeditionary force. Some military writers have averred that the salvation of Paris, and perhaps France, was effected by the Belgian Army in causing this delay.

The first clash of the Germans with the Anglo-French forces occurred on August 23 and 24 around Mons, in Belgium. The retreat of the Allies began at once, as great masses of German troops were hurled upon their line. Back and back it went, ten or fifteen miles a day, the German right, under von Kluck, seeming irresistible. The French Government was reorganized on the 26th. On the same day the British force narrowly escaped disaster, and General French reported that it was only saved by the "coolness, intrepidity, and determination" of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. With France apparently helpless, Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, stated on the 28th that Great Britain would carry on the war alone, if need be. On the 30th Paris prepared for a siege; on September 3d the French Government left the city for Bordeaux. On the 4th the Germans had crossed the Marne. Military writers exprest the gravest forebodings as to France's fate. On the 5th Great Britain, France, and Russia signed an agreement not to make peace separately. On the 7th Maubeuge fell. At this moment, however, General Joffre halted his retreat and began in the famous "Battle of the Marne" to surround and turn the German right, which thus became seriously endangered. The German retreat began on the 7th, and was continued back to the Aisne, where the two opposing forces came to a standstill about the 15th. Sir John French, the British commander, reported on the 24th that "the present battle may well last for some days before a decision is reached, since it now approximates siege operations."

ENGLISH DIPLOMATS. GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

PRIZE-COMPETITION: Why do the English diplomats have so much success and the Germans so little? One look gives the answer. —*Simplicissimus* (Munich, December, 1911).

A GERMAN RAP AT GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Efforts of the French left and the German right to outflank each other continued, however, for on October 1 the rival lines extended only to Arras, leaving a gap of 100 miles between Arras and the sea. Both sides were rushing reenforcements to take advantage of this opening. A large German force was engaged in the siege of Antwerp, a city declared by some military writers to be the strongest fortress in Europe. The siege began on September 28, and the city fell on October 9. Again the huge German guns had demolished the fortifications. England had sent a force of marines to the city's aid, and they were in large part forced over the border into Holland and interned there, but the Belgian Army succeeded in extricating itself and joined the Allied force on the 18th, extending their lines to Nieuport, on the Channel. Heavy fighting began between Lille and the sea, in a furious and long-continued German attempt to break through to Dunkirk and Calais, but without success. With a few changes here and there, the line from the Channel to the Swiss border was destined to be the battle-front for many months. So murderous was the defensive fire of rifles, machine guns, and artillery that mass-attacks were shattered and were after a time no longer tried.

Christmas Day was observed by a cessation of hostilities at many places along the line, while the men fraternized between the trenches, exchanged gifts, and made friendly visits to the hostile trenches. Next morning, however, as one soldier put it, "the world went mad again."

Dispatches began early in the year to tell of French experiments in clearing German trenches by concentrated shell-fire, and at Neuve Chapelle, on March 10, the British first made successful use of this method, gaining some four miles before they were halted. This lesson set all the belligerent Powers to making high-explosive shells at a feverish pace, and in a British cabinet-reorganization on May 25 Mr. Lloyd-George was created Minister of Munitions to handle the problem. Russia took similar action, and machinists in the trenches were recalled to the more important work in the shell-factories.

Germany, too, had been devising new tactics, and on April 22 the British forces around Ypres were surprized to see a cloud of fumes rise from the German trenches and come toward them,

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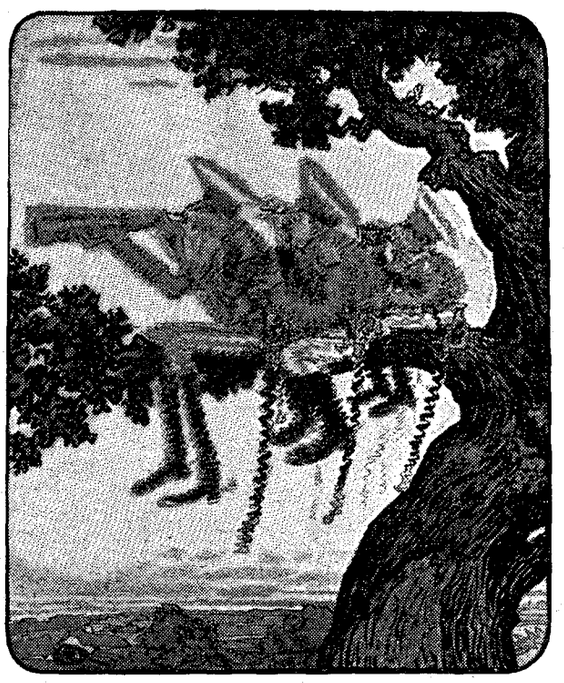
borne by the wind. In a few minutes the British trenches were filled with gasping, strangling victims of the poisonous war-gas, and the German attacking party in its wake had little difficulty in taking their works. Thus two methods of breaking the deadlock on the western battle-line had been devised and each had been given a seemingly successful test, yet the line, with a few



LOOKING OUT FOR HINDENBURG.

"Ivan Ivanovitch, we must be sitting on a trembling poplar."
"No, your Majesty, it is an oak; the trembling must have some other cause." —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

changes here and there, still holds in much the same location as when the deadlock began. The French and British have made masks or respirators to defeat the choking fumes, and have not yet manufactured enough ammunition for the much-advertised "blasting operations" on the stubborn German line, so that the outcome in this part of the field of operations is still a matter of the future. According to figures published in the Paris *Matin*, the French hold 544 miles of the western line, the British 32½, and the Belgians 17¼.

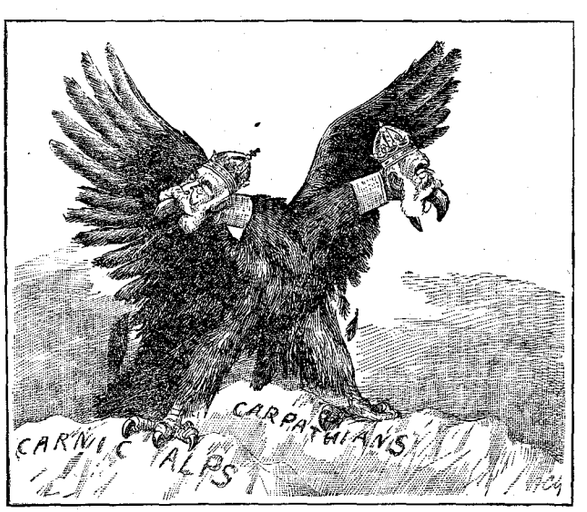
OF HATREDS

But the invasion of Belgium was destined to have other results, of a less military character. The German Chancellor's final interview with the British Ambassador had been a very painful one. The Chancellor denounced England's step—"just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. . . . It was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants." The rage of the Chancellor soon extended to the entire nation. "*Gott strafe England!*" ("God punish England!") became the daily greeting. It was circulated on post-cards and embossed on note-paper for polite correspondence. The early feeling against Russia as the instigator of the war was transferred to England in tenfold intensity. Ernst Lissauer wrote a "Chant of Hate Against England," and was decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. It became usual in the German press and in private letters to speak of "this war which has been forced upon us" (by England), and the "iron ring of enemies" (forged by England). British jealousy of German success was declared the motive of a diabolical plot to unite all Europe against the Fatherland, but Germany would defeat them. Savants and dignitaries of Germany, England, and France denounced in wholesale fashion the degrees and decorations they had received from enemy-lands and issued long statements excoriating hostile nations as devoid of civilization and Christianity. The writings of Bernhardi and Nietzsche attained enormous circulation in England and America and were quoted to prove that Germany deified force. Germans denied this charge and averred that they were fighting to extend German *Kultur*.

BELGIUM'S PLIGHT

The saddest results appeared in Belgium. Belgian rage against the invader was met by stern and ruthless repression. No rebellious cities and towns must be left in the rear to embarrass communications. On August 26, when the citizens of Louvain were accused of firing on the troops, German action was prompt and drastic. Squads of citizens faced the German rifles, while a large part of the city was burned, including the ancient university and library. Many smaller towns, where similar resistance was alleged, received like treatment. So far accounts agree. Exhaustive and detailed reports by Belgian, French, and British commissions, however, charge the German troops with the most frightful atrocities, both in Belgium and northern France. The German Government has issued a sweeping denial of these accusations, and a Belgian commission which came to appeal to President Wilson were told that he would not take any action until the end of the war. This suggests that an impartial inquiry may be possible after the conclusion of hostilities.

With Belgium occupied by a hostile army, which levied war-contributions of many millions on its cities, with its fields laid waste, its industries halted, its commerce gone, a national tragedy seemed inevitable. Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, reported that "the civil population is faced with starvation." Several different agencies at once began the work of relief, and on November 3 the *Massapequa* sailed for Rotterdam with a $275,000 cargo of flour, rice, bacon, and beans for the destitute Belgians. The various relief committees were consolidated into the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and soon a small fleet of steamers were making regular trips laden with food. Early estimates were that $50,000,000 worth of food would be needed to keep the Belgians alive until the



THE AUSTRIAN EAGLE HAS TWO HEADS AND IT WANTS THEM BOTH JUST NOW.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

following harvest, but it later appeared that $65,000,000 was nearer the actual figure. To meet this need, $10,000,000 was contributed. How the Commission, by remarkable ingenuity, made the contributions fill the need is an interesting story, told in our issue for May 29. Readers of this magazine may well feel proud of the fact that they gave $114,527 of the relief fund

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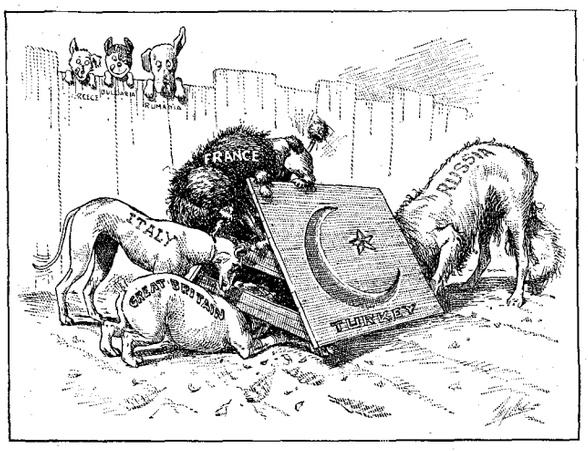
Some 2,000,000 destitute Belgians are now receiving American aid.

NAVAL ACTIONS

The control of the sea during the year has been kept by the navies of the Allies, but not without serious loss. In the first month of the war Germany lost three small cruisers, on August



IF THAT PACK EVER GETS HIM—
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

28, off Helgoland, but had ample revenge on September 22, when the submarine *U-29* sank the British cruisers *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir* in the North Sea, with a loss of 1,133 men, and again on October 16, when the same craft sank the British cruiser *Hawke*. On October 27 the British super-dreadnought *Audacious* was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland, tho accounts of its subsequent salvage or sinking are in dispute. The first above-water battle of war-ships occurred on November 1, off the coast of Chile, when the German cruisers *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst*, *Nürnberg*, *Leipzig*, and *Dresden* under Admiral von Spee sank the British cruisers *Monmouth* and *Good Hope*, and severely damaged the cruisers *Glasgow* and *Otranto* under Rear-Admiral Cradock. The German guns outranged the British, and the battle was virtually over before the Germans came within the British range. On the 10th the daring German commerce-destroyer *Emden* was caught and destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* at the Keeling Cocos Islands, a loss that was balanced when the British predreadnought battle-ship *Bulwark* mysteriously blew up and sank in the Thames. The British defeat off the Chilean coast, too, was balanced on December 8. Admiral von Spee had sighted several small British cruisers of Rear-Admiral Sturdee's squadron at the Falkland Islands and closed in for battle, when two British dreadnought cruisers suddenly emerged from hiding; the German squadron turned to escape, but were all sunk except the *Dresden*, which got away and eluded the British search until March 14, when three British war-ships found her within the three-mile limit of Juan Fernandez Island and sent her to the bottom, Great Britain apologizing to Chile later for the violation of neutrality.

The main German fleet had all this time remained in harbor, but in December several cruisers emerged and, on the 16th, bombarded the English east-coast towns of Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, killing 48 people and wounding 85. An attempt to repeat the exploit on January 24 was foiled by the British coast patrol, which routed the German squadron, sinking the cruiser *Blücher* with 762 men. German assertion of the loss of a British cruiser was denied. Britain in this period lost the battle-ship *Formidable* by torpedo on January 1.

BRITISH AND GERMAN BLOCKADES

But the naval development of greatest moment to America was the mutual effort of Great Britain and Germany to cut off each other's supplies. The British Navy began early in the war to tighten its restrictions on contraband, and as it commanded the English Channel and the North Sea, Germany began to feel the pinch. "England wants to starve us," said Admiral von Tirpitz, but "we can play the same game. We can bottle her up and we can torpedo every English or Allied ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food-supplies." On February 1 the German Government took over the food-supply of the Empire to insure its more economical consumption and distribution. On February 2 Great Britain declared contraband all foodstuffs shipped to Germany, even if intended for civilians. On February 4 the German Admiralty declared the waters around the British Isles a "war-zone," and warned neutral shipping away from them, emphasizing its action by torpedoing five merchant-ships of the Allies in the English Channel and the Irish Sea. "Every enemy-merchant-ship found in this war-zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers," ran the German official announcement, and "in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags . . . it can not always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy-ships endanger neutral ships."

Prompt protests came from England and America. Great Britain is made "the object of a kind of warfare never before practised by a civilized State—the scuttling of merchant-ships without search or parley," exclaimed Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty.

The American State Department addrest a note to Germany on February 10. If German commanders "should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens," said our Government, "it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an

THE JAWS OF DEATH.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments." In fact, "the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability." On February 18, however, the war-zone decree went

(*Continued on page* 215)

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WAR-TIME STRIKES

THREE SUCH STRIKES as those started or rumored in the Welsh coal-mines, the Krupp gun-works, and the Bridgeport arms-factories, "conducted simultaneously and with pacifist intent, might put an end to the war." Certainly, continues the New York *Globe*, "anything like a general strike spreading over the countries now in conflict would be the most strategic move that organized labor ever made, not only to secure peace, but to strengthen the power of the working class in modern society." But this paper agrees with others that the news has not suggested that these labor troubles and others in this country and Canada are due to such a motive. Higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions are the reported demands in all these cases. As *The Globe* puts it, "labor sees capital evidently making great profits out of the war, and insists that the owners 'pass prosperity around.'" In this country the nearly simultaneous outbreaks of labor troubles in so many industrial centers seem to many to betray the hand of the pro-German agitator against our shipments of arms to the Allies. So that the New York *World* and the Boston *Transcript* call for immediate governmental investigation to verify or disprove these suspicions. Major Penfield, manager of the Remington works in Bridgeport, calls the labor insurrection "the work of Germans or German sympathizers." Our leaders, says President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, "have been approached in this trouble by parties interested in preventing the shipment of munitions of war from this country." He has no doubt that there is a systematic propaganda, with almost unlimited means at its disposal, working to bring about labor troubles with this end in view. But, thinks the Albany *Journal*, "recognition of an obviously psychological moment for the enforcement of demands for higher wages is a more likely cause of the strike-menace than the influence of German agents." Of the strike at the Bridgeport works of the Remington Arms Company which was finally settled by granting the eight-hour-day demand, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

BANG!

—Minor in the New York *Call*.

"The trouble began with what appeared like a trivial question as to whether the millwrights working for a construction company engaged enlarging the Remington works should be recognized as belonging to the Metal Workers' Union instead of the Carpenters'. It would seem to be a matter of little consequence to the company, but it took the ground that it was a matter for the unions to settle, and refused to act upon it.

"This has the appearance of being a mere pretext in the fact that it was so promptly followed by the demand for the eight-hour day, not only for the construction company's men, but for the machinists and other employees of the Remington Company in all its works and of other companies which furnish materials or appliances for the production of munitions and ammunition. Apparently the agitators for preventing the making of war-materials and supplies for belligerents in Europe were ready to take a hand in fomenting the trouble, but . . . there is nothing surprizing in the fact that the skilled workmen in these extensive establishments for manufacturing arms and ammunition, at a time when they are in great demand and commanding unusual prices, should think themselves entitled to share in the benefit. They might be expected to be satisfied with the certainty of employment on the usual terms while the work lasts, as they take none of the risks of large investments which have to get their return in high profits under present contracts, with the chance that after the pressing demand is over there may be idleness for a considerable part of these huge plants. It is difficult to get labor-union leaders to reason things out and to act in a businesslike way, and still more so to control the forces which they lead under this kind of agitation for a shorter day or more wages at a busy time. Still, it seems as tho the interests of the parties were sufficiently in common to bring them into agreement after a little sober consideration."

Even if the stirring up of these strikes is the work of German agents or sympathizers, it is not, in the Springfield *Republican's* opinion, "a matter with which the Government may concern itself." *The Republican* proceeds:

"Our laws, as well as international law, permit private citizens to traffic in war-munitions destined for belligerents; the manufacture and export of such articles of commerce are not different in a neutral country from ordinary commercial transactions. And the disputes between employers and employed in munitions-factories are not to be distinguished by the neutral government from ordinary disputes in industry.

"If German sympathizers could persuade workmen to strike in plants making munitions for the Allies, their privilege and opportunity to do so could no more be limited by law, it would seem, than could the privilege and opportunity of the Allies to place contracts for war-material with the employers of labor. The entire feasibility of a campaign of obstruction through the fomenting of strikes by German sympathizers or agents is obvious. Simon Lake, the submarine-boat inventor, frankly says if he were a German and wanted to tie up the manufacture of arms for enemies, he would not hesitate to 'approach' the labor-leaders. . . . . .

"Yet labor-troubles in war-munitions plants can be accounted for, it should be remembered, on other grounds. The desire of workmen to share more largely in the huge profits of the manufacturers, middlemen, and financial agents concerned in this mushroom business is but natural. No fact for months has been more extensively advertised than that the British, French, and Russian Governments were at the mercy of the American manufacturers in the making of prices; and it follows that the managers

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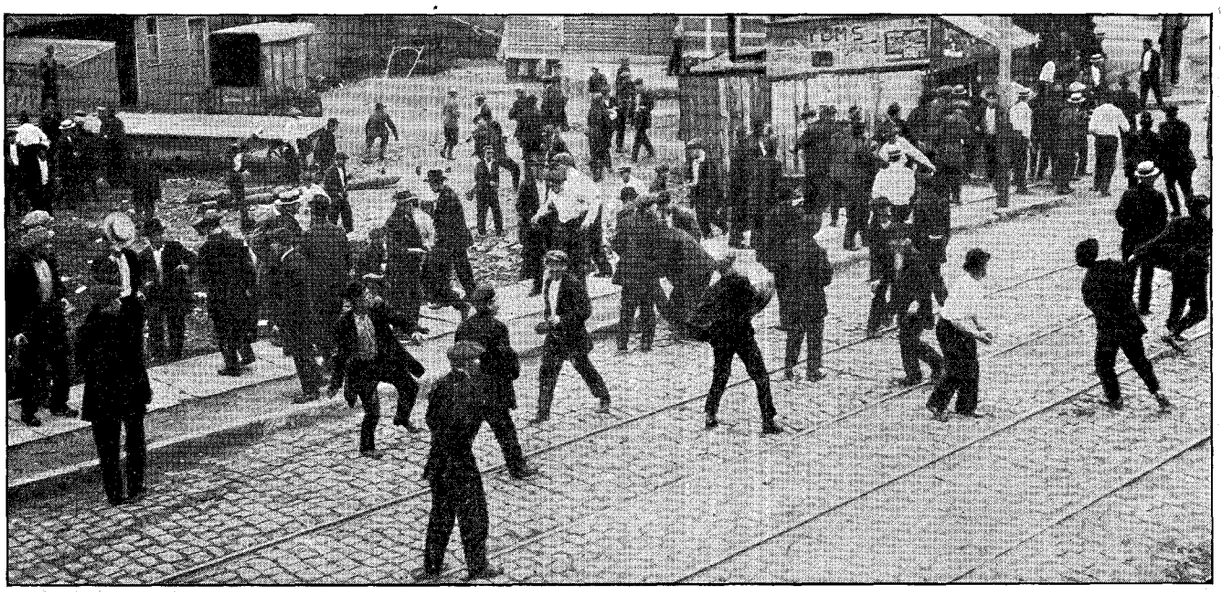

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A BAYONNE STREET BATTLE.

One of the conflicts between the strikers and the police and company guards in the early days of the strike in the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, New Jersey. On July 20, 1,500 of the 5,000 Standard employees quit work, demanding a 15 per cent. wage-increase and better treatment by foremen. Later, the adjoining Tidewater and Vacuum oil-plants also shut down, making a total of 7,000 men out of work. Half a dozen men are seen here throwing stones, one seems injured, and one has his hand at his hip-pocket.

of labor-organizations almost automatically would take advantage of the peculiar conditions in the munitions trade, particularly the shortage of skilled labor, to demand for wage-earners a larger share of the spoils. German agents working for tie-ups would find the soil prepared for them.

"It is not at all probable that the great majority of workmen in these trades would long follow leaders influenced by foreign interests to obstruct American industries by increasingly unreasonable and extravagant demands. Having recently passed through a period of unemployment, they may be trusted to appreciate the opportunity for regular work at high wages. The way to command the loyalty of the employees in these flush trades, consequently, would seem to be very liberal terms in wages in order to remove the possible feeling that labor was not getting its fair share."

And it would seem as tho shrewd labor-leaders see prosperity in other industries than the manufacture of war-munitions, and wish it to be "passed around" among the workers. There have been strikes of late, or serious threats of strikes, among Rhode Island trolley employees, New York garment-workers, employees in the Standard Oil works at Bayonne, N. J., unorganized longshoremen on New York piers, and torpedo-makers in a Brooklyn factory. While the Bridgeport trouble was the first to arouse general newspaper attention, the most serious rioting occurred in connection with the strike among the Standard Oil Company's employees. But tho there is so much unrest, the Springfield *Republican* hopes for peaceful settlements. Chicago, it notes, affords an example—

"The very threatening street-car strike was stopt and ground for agreement between the contending forces was reached. Now has followed the settlement of the strike in the building industry in Chicago, tho it was longer delayed and has had more serious consequences. The carpenters had been on a strike since May 1, but the differences in that contest were composed on Saturday, and there has followed a building boom which promises to involve an outlay of at least $10,000,000. Now that the carpenters and lumber-mill workers have gone back, it is expected that the 10,000 painters will return to work.

"The terms by which this industrial peace has come in Chicago are of general interest. The settlement of the long and irritating strike in the building industry was simple at the last. The carpenters secured five cents an hour increase in wages, and the unions yielded to the demand of the employers that there shall be 'business agents' no longer. More important than either of these provisions is that which ends the three-years' contract with the close of May, instead of the end of April. This is a

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STRIKERS STORMING STANDARD OIL TRENCHES.

Several deaths and many injuries resulted from frays like these. The Standard Oil Company declares that the trouble is "due entirely to the action of a few professional agitators." Labor, in turn, blames the "corporation gunmen."

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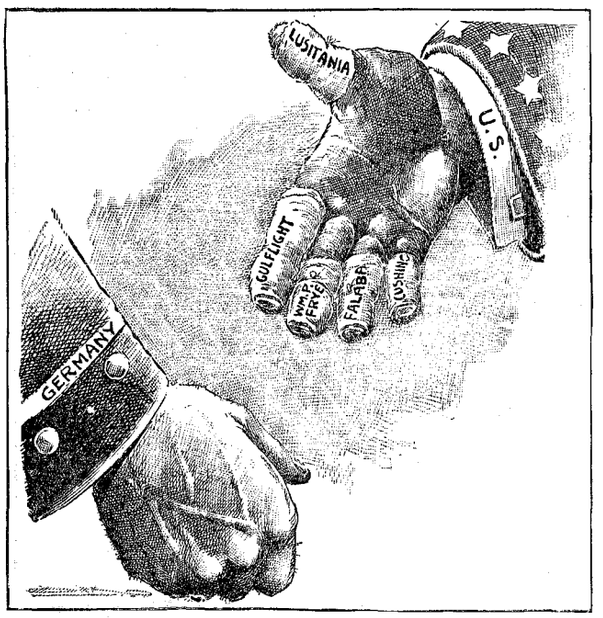

AND STILL HE OFFERS TO SHAKE HANDS.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

THEY MAY HAVE BEEN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS, BUT THE MARKSMANSHIP IS DEADLY.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

FRIENDSHIP UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

victory for the employers which they deemed very important. A large percentage of contracts for construction provides that the buildings shall be ready May 1. When, therefore, there is a large amount of work nearing completion in the latter days of April, the unions have had an advantage over the employers. They could strike, and the contractors felt obliged to yield to almost any demand for the sake of finishing construction at the stipulated time. By carrying the agreement over to the close of May that source of trouble is removed."

This outbreak of strikes, however caused, is considered by the New York *American* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* a serious blow to our "new national prosperity." And *The Eagle* thus gravely counsels labor-leaders:

"This country's present economical prosperity lies in fast making of arms and munitions of war. They know it. We know it. The world knows it. Factitious disturbances, whether directly caused by German purchase of the walking-delegate fellows or not, are a menace to the United States."

Labor-leaders directly concerned in the recent strikes deny any influence from German or pacifist propagandists. Says Vice-President Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists, who was the leading spirit in the Bridgeport strike:

"We are fair men. The manufacturers are profiting by the war in Europe; why should we not get something?

"I do not want the public to get the impression that we are warring on the munition-plants because we are the evangelists of any peace propaganda. That is rot as much as the German charge. . . . . .

"That the Remington people are making arms is no part of this dispute. It would be the same to us if they were making plows. We must maintain our standards, and we will do that in Bridgeport and anywhere else our men are employed."

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has made several statements admitting his knowledge of an organized attempt to stir up trouble in arms-factories, but denying that it has influenced responsible labor-leaders. In one Washington dispatch he is reported to have said:

"Labor organizations and disputes will not be permitted to be manipulated to serve the purposes of a European belligerent. I can say that our leaders have been approached in this trouble by parties interested in preventing the shipment of munitions of war from this country. Such efforts in the future will be watchfully guarded against, ferreted out, and repudiated."

And Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as follows in another dispatch:

"I do not say that German agents would not be willing to cause trouble at Bridgeport and are trying to do so. But so far as we have learned, the trouble is a fight for better conditions. . . . . .

"What is happening at Bridgeport may be expected in other quarters. As employees see their employers making more profits than before from war-orders, they naturally struggle to better their own conditions. The fight for better labor-conditions is being made not only here, but in England and Germany."

The most direct charge of German influence has been made by Major Penfield, the ex-ordnance-expert of the United States Army, who is now manager of the great Remington plant at Bridgeport. He is reported to have said:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that this whole thing is the work of Germans or German sympathizers. In trying to tie us up, they are committing no crime. I do not blame them. It is part of their game. But it is time the American workmen in our employ realized that they are merely tools, and their powers and rights as union men are being made to serve a cause of which they know not."

The manager of another large concern making war-supplies speaks more cautiously. As the New York *Evening Post* quotes him, without betraying his identity:

"None of us is surprized. . . . Ever since we took our contracts, we have faced the possibility—I won't say probability—of having trouble with our labor thrust upon us by German agitators. We have also recognized that the demands for labor have placed the unions in a strategic position, of which the more unprincipled labor-leaders may be tempted to take advantage.

"Personally, however, I rely on the good sense of the vast majority of laborers to see through the efforts of trouble-makers to embroil them with their employers. . . . This is a time when American labor has been furnished with an opportunity to make a steady profitable living. If it were not for these war-contracts, factories would be closing down, not running on full headway."

Still, he admits, "with the demands for skilled mechanics and machinists so persistent, there is always the temptation for the men to strike to obtain something they want," and "we must always reckon on a certain percentage of trouble from short-sighted men."

When we turn to press comment on the strikes in Germany and Britain, it is interesting to note that while the Welsh miners have proved to the Boston *Transcript* their lack of patriotism, the rumored strike of the Krupp workingmen indicates, according to the New York *World*, "what the outside world had lost

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AMMUNITION SHIP
AMMUNITION MARKET ALL GOODS FOB PURCHASER ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF DELIVERY
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REMEMBER! YOU SAY THAT I AM TO BE PROTECTED

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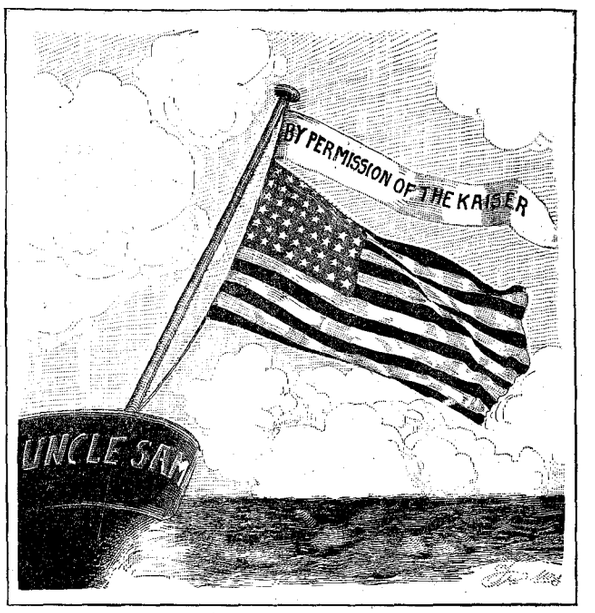
THE GIRL HE LEAVES BEHIND HIM.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*



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THE MEANING OF THE GERMAN NOTE.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

all reason to suspect, that a little more than the spirit of the slave still survives in the German workingman and can not forever be subdued to patriotic fervor when it means huge money-gains to employer and nothing to him." Both strikes were, however, settled, and by approximately the same method apparently, an appeal to patriotism and an enforced granting of part of the workers' demands. Mr. Lloyd-George, a Welshman and a notable friend of the working people, is given most of the credit for settling the trouble in Wales. From Germany there is a report that the Government will assume control of the whole coal industry to prevent any possible interference with the fuel-supply for the railroads and the Navy. And the New York *Evening Post* hears that the feeling against the undue gains of manufacturers of war-supplies has been exprest so strongly that "the German Finance Minister has announced the intention of instituting special taxes on that class of manufacturers' profits."

We should not, says the Chicago *Tribune*, form "a wholly censorious opinion of the British workmen who are embarrassing their country by strikes and insistence upon trade-union restrictions in the year of national danger." As *The Tribune* comments on this labor-problem:

"The British are fighting to preserve what is valuable to them—their national importance and welfare. They believe that to be involved. British workmen have been fighting in social wars for years for what was valuable to them—the conditions of a decent livelihood—and it has been the shame, and it is now the peril of Great Britain, that only a few of her statesmen, the most conspicuous Lloyd-George, have realized that communal interests were involved in the individual's comforts and necessities.

"In war-circumstances the employing class finds increased profit and the employed class is called upon for increased work. Great Britain has insisted upon an individualism which to the worker meant progress by strife. It now asks for a communism which means progress by sacrifice, and the worker asks for more consideration. . . . . .

"The question as the British strikers propound it has the ugly aspect of disloyalty, but why should not a State establish itself as something worthy of the great sacrifice it asks? If Britain is to ask men to work and die for her, let her make herself worth dying for. The same stipulation soon will apply to the United States. . . . . .

"If the British workman be surly and disloyal it is because his Government did not reveal in times of ease sufficient consideration for him to make national emergency a personal danger."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CITY-MANAGER

THE OUTSTANDING FACT about the commission-manager plan of city government, as the Chicago *Tribune* sees it, is its "apparent success under trying conditions." Summarizing an article on the subject by R. S. Childs in *The National Municipal Review*, which "holds out definite hope for this interesting experiment," the Chicago daily notes that it has already been taken up by twenty-five cities and towns, and that five States now have optional laws for its adoption. However, it is not so much the growth of the idea, *The Tribune* goes on to say, that attracts the attention of the country at large, as "the results obtained and the dangers that have been exposed" in the course of operation. We read then:

"Speaking in the terms of efficiency, the newer plan compares most favorably with the financial showing made under the old government. Operating-expenses in Dayton in 1914 were $77,709 over the year before, but the commission-manager régime gave $140,000 worth of new services, without taking into consideration that the old government had used $800,000 of a flood-prevention bond issue for ordinary operating-expenses. In the first year Springfield, O., saved $50,000, a floating debt of $100,000 was wiped off the slate, the street-cleaning department enlarged its activities by 25 per cent., and garbage-collection was extended to all houses. In La Grande, Ore., the town warrants had depreciated to such an extent that the banks refused to take them under any consideration. In the first year $35,000 was paid off, and another $35,000 was cleared away in the first four months of 1915. In Manistee the new government saved $20,000 from a budget of $104,000, spent $1,200 in repairing a sewer, after it had practically been decided to have an $80,000 bond issue to build an entirely new sewer. In Taylor, Tex., a 15 per cent. better showing was made, and Cadillac, Mich., saved 13 per cent. In no instance was there a failure to register some encouraging increase in efficiency."

Nevertheless *The Tribune* is careful to point out that the commission-manager plan is not yet "solidly placed"; but adds that as long as it is doing so well, "it is worth respectful attention." Meanwhile, we are reminded that "many vexing details" about it remain unsettled and are liable to exaggeration in their significance. For instance, this journal asks—

"What is to be the relation between the manager and the commission; how can all the interests of the community be represented on the board equally with the business men; how are

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THE DACHSHUND—"Seems to me this is unfair discrimination!"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

QUESTION—TO EAT IT AND MAKE THE BEST OF IT, OR RAISE A ROUGH HOUSE?
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*

WAR-TIME APPETITES.

the powerful politicians, who must be treated with to some extent, to be appeased until the public is won over; how is the manager to be kept in the background and out of politics? In Dayton certain interests are set for an attack next November because the manager has probably been too prominent and the politicians have not been handled carefully enough. The Phœnix commissioners tried to force the manager to accept political appointees, and Niagara Falls is having the same bothers getting on the right track."

A HUNT FOR A NEW "GRANDFATHER"

NO SOONER does the Supreme Court give its decision against the Maryland and Oklahoma "grandfather clauses" (treated in our issue of July 3) than the South at large settles itself comfortably with the reflection that the question of negro suffrage has been adjusted rightly "by the poll-tax and in other ways." Such is the expression of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which believes that "all the 'grandfather clauses' in the country" will meet with "the same fate"; while it calls attention to the fact that they were not aimed at negro, but at illiterate-white, suffrage. Matters are very different, however, in Oklahoma, where the Governor of the State, according to the information of the San Diego *Union* (Rep.), is at the head of a movement to find "something just as good as the 'grandfather clause'" in the shape of a constitutional amendment. The latter is planned, says this journal, to exempt from the literacy test now in force "the descendants of men who served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or any of the Indian wars, and of men who have served in the National Guard or the United States Army or Navy." Such a provision, *The Union* holds, would be "as plain a violation of the Federal Constitution" as the "grandfather clause." Still this journal feels that "the new plan for barring negroes from the ballot-box will be operative for a considerable time." We are told then that altho less than ten per cent. of Oklahoma's population is colored, the two major political parties are "so nearly even in strength that the negro vote might place the Republicans in the ascendency."

This point of view of an outsider is corrected by *The Times-Picayune* (Dem.) of Oklahoma's neighboring State, which says: "If all the 'grandfather clauses' in the country meet with the same fate as those of Oklahoma and the Maryland towns, as seems inevitable, it will not increase the number of negroes voting by one." This journal remarks further, with evident relish, that the hopes aroused in some Republican leaders that the decision meant "a restoration of the suffrage to all negroes" are fading now that they realize "the 'grandfather clause' had practically nothing whatever to do with the negroes, and neither added to nor reduced the number of negro voters, being designed to open the suffrage to illiterate whites." On the contrary, *The Times-Picayune* goes on to say, the decision will have the effect of disfranchising a few negroes who enjoy the suffrage now, and it adds, in substance:

"For, as is not generally known, a number of negroes claim the ballot under the 'grandfather clause' in Louisiana on the ground that their ancestors had voted in Massachusetts, or some other Northern State, prior to 1867. These negroes will be stricken from the 'permanent roll,' together with those of illiterate whites born here, whenever the decision of the Supreme Court goes into effect in Louisiana.

"As a matter of fact, the decision in the Oklahoma case is not of the slightest political importance in the South. The question of negro suffrage has been settled—and settled rightly—by the poll-tax and in other ways; and the 'grandfather clause' cut little or no part in the settlement; it merely helped to disarm any opposition from the illiterate whites. There is no chance of any revival of it, of the adoption of any modification. As our Washington correspondent points out, there is no disposition on the part of Southerners to adopt subterfuges to admit illiterate whites to the ballot. With our improved schools, it is felt that any white man who wishes to learn to read and write ought to be able to do so."

None of this serenity is to be found in the political atmosphere of Oklahoma. In *Harlow's Weekly* (Oklahoma City) we read that the decision has been "the most prominent subject of conversation all over the State among all those who take any interest in public affairs." While, privately, Republican party men do not hesitate to say that unless "neutralized by some action on the part of the State," the decision will go far toward equalizing the influence of the Republicans and the Democrats, the editor of this weekly tells us, the Republican papers for the most part "confine themselves to congratulations that the manifestly improper purpose of the Democrats has failed." The Democratic editorial mind is revealed in the statement of the Ada *News*, quoted by *Harlow's Weekly*, to the effect that "means will yet be found" to accomplish what the "grandfather clause" was designed to do.

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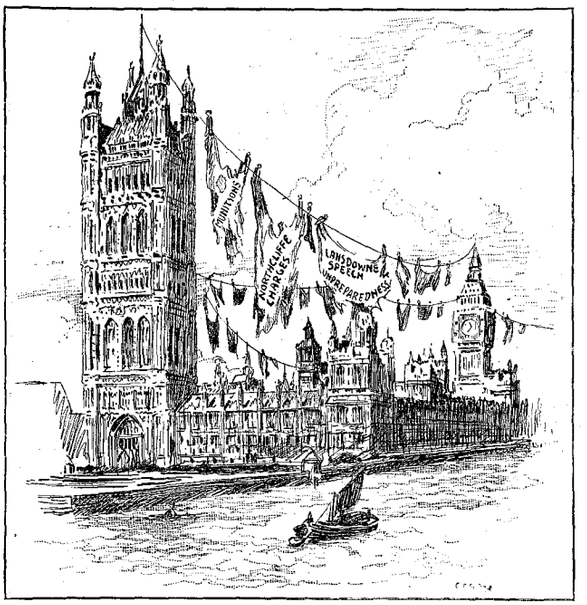

THE WASH.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"SOMETHIN'S 'APPENED!"

—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF BRITISH EMBARRASSMENTS.

HOW LOYAL IS IRELAND?

WHEN JOHN REDMOND, leader of the Irish party, rose in Parliament to announce a truce with England and to pledge the whole resources of Ireland to the service of the British Empire in its crisis, the world, Germany included, was surprized to find that he had behind him in this dramatic move an apparently united Ireland. According to a Dublin correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, "there are to-day few Irishmen in Ireland, except the few irreconcilable factionists and soreheads, who do not freely admit that Redmond's statesmanship has fully justified itself." "He has silenced," the same witness tells us, "the factionists and the little clique of pro-Germans in Ireland, and his speeches in the country have been responsible for many thousands of recruits for the Army, recruits of the stuff of which Sergeant Michael O'Leary, the Irish Guards' 'V. C.,' is made." The Irish papers confirm and supplement this testimony. But there are other witnesses who assert that this picture of a loyal and unanimous Ireland is false to the facts.

Thus Seumas MacManus, the well-known Irish novelist and dramatist, writes to the New York *Sun* that his country is experiencing "a spontaneous anti-English outburst on the part of the patriotic men of all parties, an outburst precipitated by what they consider the betrayal of Ireland on the part of Mr. Redmond." Recruiting in Ireland, he declares, "has been a tragic failure." And as evidence that Ireland is now "a seething-pot of what the English would call disloyalty," he cites the recent banishment of three Irish leaders for anti-English propaganda, and asserts that "while the chief part of the existing newspapers of the island have been subsidized and are run to suit the views of the English Government, no less than eight independent Nationalist papers have been seized or suppressed." The picture of a united and pro-English Ireland that has been held up before the world, he says, is the product, not of loyalty, but of coercion. And he quotes from the London *Chronicle* an admission that "the policy of repression pursued by the British authorities is rapidly rousing the Irish people to a state bordering on revolution."

Turning to the uncensored Irish-American press, we find plenty of anti-English, and some pro-German, declarations. Thus the San Francisco *Leader* admits that "we have espoused the cause of Germany as against despicable England"; the Butte *Independent* says of England: "Could we ally ourselves with honor with that nation that has left a black record of insincerity and rapine in every land she has touched?" And *The Irish Standard*, of Minneapolis, condemns England's efforts to recruit Irishmen to fight her battles for her. The Chicago *Irish Voice* declares itself "anti-British," but "not in the sense that it is against the English people, for it is not." It goes on to say:

"It is against no people as such and never will be hostile to the people of any country. It is anti-British in the sense that it is against British rule in America, British rule in Ireland, and attempted British domination of the world. British intrigue is rampant everywhere save in the abode of angels. It is a virulent poison, a contagious disease threatening the very life of constitutional freedom in these United States. It is the scourge of the universe, and when the unbiased historian, after shedding a silent tear o'er the ruins of Westminster, takes his pen in hand to write the story of the awful war now raging in the world he will set down British intrigue as the horned demon that lured Europe to destruction. It is because we feel and believe that the cause of Germany is far more just than that of the Allies that we are pro-German, and not alone because Germany happens to be warring against the ancient foe of Erin with the star of freedom in the Irish sky."

The New York *Irish World*, which records in its news columns many cases of men tried and convicted in Irish courts for such offenses as interfering with the work of the recruiting-sergeant or tearing down recruiting-posters, assures us that the Irish newspapers in Ireland "do not give us a true picture of the country, except in so far as they reflect the spirit of the Irish party under John Redmond, and the Irish party organization under Mr. Devlin." It goes on to say:

"In this respect the Irish newspapers give a perfectly true picture. At the present time the Irish party are working solely for England, and using all the powers of their organization to Anglicize Ireland. It is not Ireland that has become degraded and denationalized, but it is the Irish party. This is the one significant fact that stands out to-day clear and well defined amid all the smoke and turmoil, so that none can mistake it. The Irish Parliamentary party have failed and fallen. Except in their speeches and harangues—and words, as we know, are cheap—there is not a trace of genuine Irish nationality left in one of them. The old fighting spirit that once filled them is gone, and gone forever. They can not now be regarded in any other light except as tame servants of the English Government."

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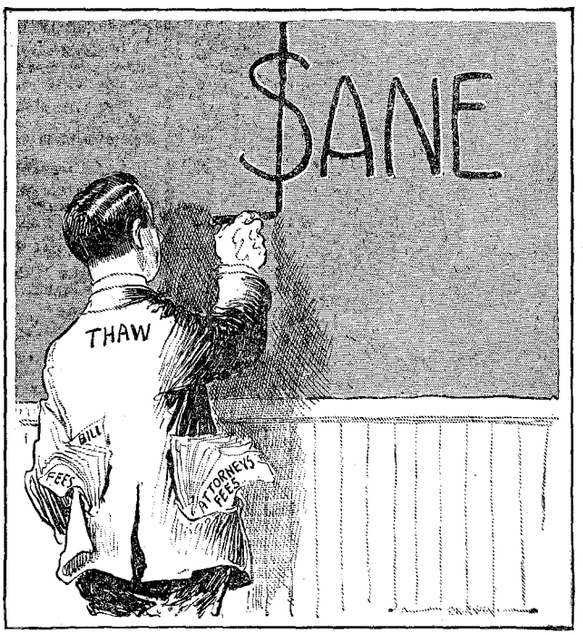
MILLIONS AND MURDER

WHILE THE FRONT PAGES of newspapers in the larger cities feature Harry Thaw's return to "freedom" and the acclaim with which he is everywhere received by morbid crowds, editorial pages proffer bitter denunciation of the impotence of our criminal code when confronted with money. The journalistic contrast that appears when one page deplores the morbidity which another page feeds impels the Knoxville *Sentinel* to remark sadly upon "the mixed character of good and evil" in "the great qualities and splendid work" of the New York press and that of other towns which ape its "sensationalism." Yet *The Sentinel* does admit ironically that these journals "lament . . . the perversion of justice, the menace to public safety, and the corruption that flow in every direction from the exploitation of cases like that of Harry Thaw." But if the press has given much space to Thaw, it is nevertheless pretty generally in accord with the New York *World* when it says that "most people will be glad to see the State rid of his case," and "well satisfied to hear less and see nothing of him in the future." A poor man in his position, this journal proceeds, would have dropt out of sight. But he was "backed by vast wealth in hands which no scruple hampered in its use." Thus began the long struggle "which vexed the too-patient courts until a Federal judge was found in a sister State who denied the right of New York to reclaim an escaped prisoner, and until the Supreme Court in Washington had to be invoked to end an intolerable situation." Through all these years, *The World* concludes, "the slime of the Thaw money has stained better men than he," and has left "its trail of debauchery through many States and a neighbor country." Hopes are exprest in various papers, too, that New York and other States will move toward reforms in this particular, and that the country has seen the end of the "usual exhibition" of lunacy experts.



THE FINISHING TOUCH.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

Altho court proceedings against Thaw are spoken of as practically ended, the fact is that he is "free" on bail in the sum of $35,000. The New York *Times* points out that this bond differs from the ordinary bond in that it assures Thaw's "obedience to any mandate the court might make until final disposition of the case." Meanwhile the State Attorney-General, having filed notice of appeal, is examining the record of the proceedings to determine, as he stated through the press, whether "such error has been committed by the Court as would warrant the argument of the appeal before the Appellate Division." In this connection the New York *Sun* observes that when people thoroughly realize the meaning of "the recent procedure" in the Thaw case they may grasp the fact that "the writ of habeas corpus has been practically abolished so far as Thaw is concerned"; and it adds:

"The learned judge has decided and declared that Thaw is sane, and is therefore entitled to his liberty; yet at the same time he refuses to set him free unless he gives a bond of $35,000! Suppose he had not been wealthy enough to furnish this security, would Judge Hendrick have remanded him to the asylum for the criminal insane? Is the writ of habeas corpus thus to be made effective only in the case of rich persons under restraint? It will be found quite interesting to reflect upon what would have been the consequences to all concerned if Thaw had been unable or unwilling to give the bond which was exacted by the judge as a condition for his release.

"Is the bond worth any more than the value of the sheet of paper it is written on?

"Certainly, the writ of habeas corpus has become a vain and useless thing for the ordinary citizen unlawfully restrained of his liberty if it is not effective to set him free unless he can furnish such pecuniary security as a judge may see fit to prescribe."

Considering the proceedings in the Thaw case from first to last, *The Sun* observes further, it "feels emboldened to predict that if the degenerate scoundrel who murdered Stanford White assassinates another man his chances of escaping the electric chair are in direct proportion to the amount of money still remaining in the possession of the Thaw family." If we look for judgment from cities away from the scene of the case, we hear from the Boston *Transcript* that—

"The blame for the way in which Thaw and his money have been permitted to trifle with the courts and make a plaything of the machinery of justice rests upon the State of New York, but the shame and the harm must be shared by the whole American people. At home and abroad this case has long been pointed to as an unsavory sample of American justice. . . . We must expect the outside world to hail it as a corroboration of the charge that money will buy anything in this country, even miscarriage of justice that mocks all law and order."

Having in mind the fact that Thaw was first acquitted of murder because a jury decided that he was insane, and that now another jury decides he is sane and should be set free, after having been held for some years in an institution for the criminal insane, *The Transcript* suggests that our laws should be amended so as "to safeguard society from future criminals of the Thaw sort." This suggestion becomes more definite in the remark of the Springfield *Republican* that—

"If New York criminal jurisprudence were altered so that a verdict of 'guilty but insane' could be rendered by a jury in a murder trial, no such miscarriage of justice as this case embodies would be possible in the future. Persons who slay while insane may become sane again, yet their homicidal insanity also may return, and the custody of them by the State in the interest of society should never cease while life lasts. The New York State Constitutional Convention might introduce a reform at this point, and if it also should put an end to the mockery of expert testimony by alienists, whom Judge Hendrick scored not without reason, it would merit the gratitude of the people.

"The popular sympathy for Thaw has appreciably grown since his dramatic escape to Canada, and there was much of it no doubt in the beginning that was based on the feeling that his victim deserved his fate. The public tendency to make a 'sporting event' of the case, and of late to lionize an unworthy degenerate seeking his liberty, has been a depressing feature which there is little in the affair to redeem."

The cheers and applause that welcomed Thaw on his return to liberty move the Indianapolis *Star* to ask: "The public is cheering Harry Thaw for what? Having made a fool of it?" The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, in Thaw's home city, says that:

"The publicity given to his movements has nauseated the public. . . . Now that he has been restored to his family, he should be content to count himself lucky and so conduct himself that he can be forgotten."

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THE INCOME TAX DOING BETTER

THE GREATLY INCREASED national revenue from the income tax is especially pleasing to Democratic editors in view of the shrinkage in customs receipts due to the war. A slight drop in the tax on corporation incomes for the fiscal year ending June 30 was more than made up by a rise from $28,000,000 to $41,000,000 in the revenue from personal incomes. This is held to be due, not to any large increase in the number of taxables, or any great accessions of wealth among those already well-to-do, but to better methods of collection. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago in order led the cities in income-tax payments. The East, as an editor notes, still seems to hold the purse-strings of the country, with New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey paying more than half the entire income tax. As a typical Democratic observation, we quote from the Philadelphia *Record:*

"In view of the business depression of last year, the fact that the Government's revenue from the income tax shows a handsome increase must be taken as a proof of much greater efficiency in collection. When the law first went into effect there was much confusion over its provisions. Now it is working much more smoothly, and is yielding much greater returns. It is safe to say that the income tax is one of the achievements of the Wilson Administration which no party will ever attempt to repeal."

Yet one Democratic paper, the New York *World*, thinks there is room for still more improvement. It says:

"Last year New York City's contribution was a trifle less than one-third of the country's total. This year it amounts to over $15,000,000, or much more than a third of the country's total of $41,000,000.

"We may doubt whether the individual tax has been fully collected even here. But when the whole State of Massachusetts, with a population more than half that of Greater New York, and including the old and enormously wealthy city of Boston, returns only about $2,700,000; when the great and wealthy city of Chicago, with outlying counties, returns only $2,400,000 from a population around 3,000,000; when the Eastern Missouri District, including St. Louis, notorious for its many great individual incomes, returns only $658,000; when southern Wisconsin, including the many fortunes massed in Milwaukee, returns only $227,600—more than a doubt arises that the tax is being fully paid. There is suggested a certainty that it is not.

"The Government is not improving as it should in the assessment of this tax. Its machinery of collection is still crude, complicated, and cumbersome. It is relying too much on corporations to do the work its own collectors are charged with doing."

And a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while admitting that the income-tax yield is good, and under the circumstances speaks well for the increasing efficiency and activity of the collectors, thinks the actual receipts "disappointing from the larger point of view." The income tax, as a general source of revenue, he says, "does not meet the original expectations of its framers, and the past year's work makes it appear that such a result is not likely in the future," unless the law is revised with a view to greater effectiveness.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMERICANS never hunt a fight or run from one.—*Birmingham News.*

THE German fleet still rests on an even Kiel.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THIS report of prohibition in Alabama sounds like moonshine.—*Columbia State.*

"SOUTH AMERICA open for hardware trade." So is Europe.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT Russia needs is a grand duke with a head as long as his legs.—*Columbia State.*

The Germans have seized Przasnysz, which is easier done than said.—*Boston Transcript.*

TY COBB says he never drinks, but it is thought he does not object to seeing the bases full.—*Columbia State.*

THAW is sane, in which respect he has a tremendous advantage over some millions of his admirers.—*Boston Transcript.*

CARUSO is the last man we imagined Italy would exempt, considering his unequaled experience in charging.—*Columbia State.*

THE stork has brought a lusty baby boy to Mrs. Walter Johnson. It is understood that he has a very swift bawl.—*Boston Transcript.*

COUNT OKUMA'S apprehensions for India in case Germany wins will be appreciated in China.—*Washington Post.*

JUST because the President works his own typewriter, von Jagow mustn't think he takes dictation.—*Columbia State.*

IT is to be hoped for the proof-readers' sakes there will be no battles in any of those Welsh towns.—*Boston Transcript.*

MME. EMMA CALVÉ is soon to act for movie films. One will soon be able to enjoy his grand opera in silence.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE are not among those who decry Britain's part in this war. We think on the whole she has backed up Canada very well.—*Columbia State.*

REPORT from Vienna that the war-babies there are mostly boys compels admiration for the thoughtfulness of nature.—*New York Telegram.*

GERMANY not being officially at war with Italy, I suppose German manufacturers would scorn to furnish munitions to Austria.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF there were less talk of shifting territory, some of us would find it easier to believe that the world is fighting for humanity and civilization.—*Atlantic City Review.*

IT is understood that King George will raise the peerage to Louis Botha.—*Columbia State.*

WHO would have suspected that Thomas A. Edison was a deserving Democrat?—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. BRYAN'S advice to the people seems to be: "Support the President; I can't."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

"I AM thinking of the country," says the Colonel. Not, we trust, what he thought of it three years ago.—*Columbia State.*

REPORTS that the smart set are staying away from Europe this year ought to cinch their claim to the title.—*Washington Post.*

WELL, if we should have a war with Germany the Georgia militia is always permanently mobilized nowadays.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT IS a hundred-to-one shot that if we can figure out any way of stopping the sinking of neutral ships by submarines, Norway will second the motion.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ONE reason that the Russian Army feels so perfectly free to make a strategic retreat is that it has so much traversable territory behind it.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

HERMAN RIDDER characterizes the German reply as "sound," and for once we find ourselves in full agreement.—*Columbia State.*

MR. VON JAGOW seems to have thought that what we wanted to know especially was how wicked England is.—*Ohio State Journal.*

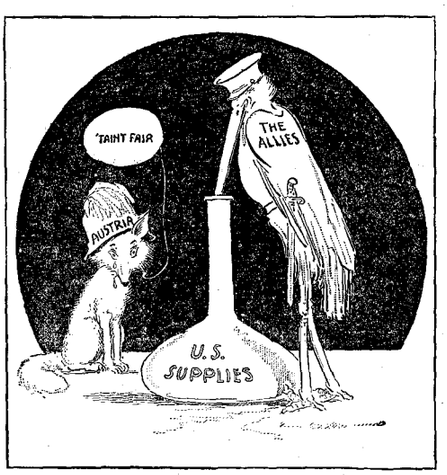
EVERYTHING suggests that the Mexican leaders would much rather fight for a constitutional government than to get one.—*Chicago Herald.*

IF things continue this way along the Eastern front the Czar will soon have to call out the 1915 reserves of grand dukes.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

IN the drowning of 10,000 Chinese by those Kwang-tung floods Japan deplores the loss of 10,000 valued compulsory customers.—*Cleveland Leader.*

EDISON, in a recent interview, says he owes all to his wife. Imagine a man's wife inspiring him to invent a talking-machine.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT'S about time for Germany to retaliate for England's reprisal for Germany's revenge for England's reply to Germany's air raid.—*Philadelphia North American.*



THE PROTEST.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

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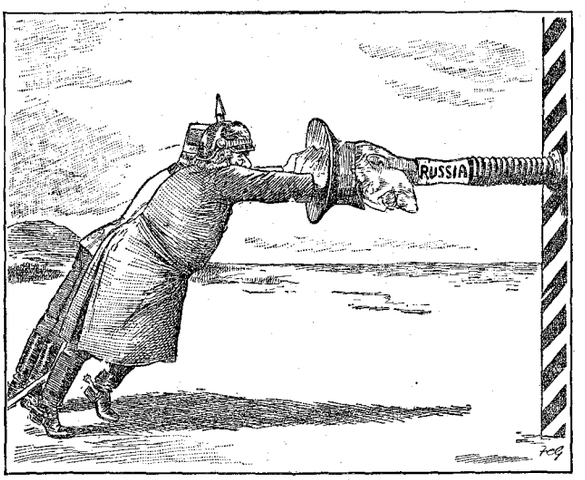
FOREIGN - COMMENT

AFTER TWELVE MONTHS OF WAR

WITH ALL THE WARRING POWERS still in fighting-trim after a year of it, the generals on both sides are trying to find some means of getting the decisive upper hand. On the side of the Allies a shortage of ammunition all round is given as the reason for every failure or retreat on both Eastern and Western fronts. This is frankly admitted both in England and Russia as the reason for the great Russian retreat in the East and the postponement of the long-announced spring offensive in the West. The semiofficial organ of the Russian War Ministry, the Petrograd *Russki Invalid*, says candidly:

"An insufficient quantity of war-munitions explains the present deadlock as far as the Allies are concerned—the economical method of fighting small local engagements in the West, the abandonment of territory in the East, the slow advance of the Italians, the quietude of the Servians, and the desultory character of both land- and sea-fighting in the strait."



THE "SPRING" CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

If only Germany and Austria dared let go and risk the recoil!
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The well-informed military critic of the Manchester *Guardian*, in an interesting review of the war as a whole, admits that the honors, so far, lie with the Germans, but contends that they are now so far outnumbered that the day of victory is, for them, long passed. He takes a pessimistic view of the future as regards the Eastern front, and says:

"It would be wise, in making calculations, for the British public not to count on anything from Russia this year. Her defeats have been terrible, and the conclusion has reluctantly been forced upon us that there has been very little exaggeration in the German official reports of their victories in the East. The Germans evidently mean to follow up their successes as far as they can, and if all their hopes are realized they may be able, perhaps, in two months to transfer 500,000 to 750,000 men from the East to the West in the full hope that they will not be needed in the East again until the end of the year.

"Now, what is the program of the Germans on these calculations? First, the capture of Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk, say, by August. Cost of the whole Eastern campaign this year, say, 750,000 casualties, making the total permanent losses of the German armies up to, say, 3,000,000, or a third of their whole available military forces. Secondly, they are then to break through the French line. Unless the defenses of the Allies have been grossly neglected, it should be impossible to break through in Flanders. The Germans are now in a numerical inferiority."

He then examines the position of the Allies in the West, and, after reviewing the Turkish situation, where he considers every effort should be made to secure the adherence of Roumania and Bulgaria, comes to the following conclusions:

"(1) The Allies have perhaps two months of distinct, tho not decisive, numerical superiority before them in which to win a great success, such as the capture of Lens and Lille or the expulsion of the Germans from Saint-Mihiel. If they fail to break the first line of German defenses in that time the Allies are in for a long period of defensive warfare in the West.

"(2) This period may extend over the winter until the recovery of Russia. To this end what matters most of all is the forcing of the Dardanelles. It may well be that the fall of Constantinople may mark the beginning of the last phase of the war, as the capture of Antwerp marked the beginning of the second phase. Austria can not stand another Russian invasion. The key to Budapest is in the Dardanelles, and no gains of territory in Russia can alter that fact. So true is it that it is a possibility which should not be left out of account that Germany may think it worth her while to send 250,000 men against Servia when the pressure of the Eastern campaign is temporarily relaxed. Should the German defense hold out well and not get into serious trouble in the West, and should the present progress in the Dardanelles continue, it is quite possible—even probable—that the troops released from Russia will not go west at all, but to the other Eastern frontiers. It would, therefore, be difficult to pay too high a price for the adhesion of Bulgaria to the cause of the Allies."

Meanwhile, not a few English papers express dissatisfaction at Field-Marshal French's conduct of the war, and the London *World* tells us:

"There is a persistent rumor that there is likely to be a change in the command of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders. It is said that Sir John French will return to England to take up the command of the Home Forces, and that he will be succeeded in Flanders by Sir William Robertson. The latter is the brilliant Chief of Staff, who began life as a footman, and afterward, having joined the Army as a private, rose to be head of the Staff College. For three years previous to the outbreak of the present war he had lectured on the next war with Germany, and it is said that the plan of campaign which he indicated has proved amazingly correct. The appointment, if made, is likely to meet with the warm approval of General Joffre."

The German position is examined with every satisfaction by Major Moraht, the brilliant military critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who warns his readers against overconfidence. He considers that the Russians can now be kept in check and that the control of the Western operations is entirely in German hands:

"The French have used every conceivable variation of tactics. They have tried to surprize us, to mislead us, to defeat us in hand-to-hand fights, and to overwhelm us by masses. . . . The French Army seems to be well in hand, and, as in conjunction with the English, it is superior to us in numbers, we have every reason to say that the work of our brave armies in the West should be exalted above all praise. By this holding-policy in the West our offensive in the East is supported, and we must always remember that the much-announced English and French spring offensive has been shattered. . . . . .

"We should be foolish to doubt that the English will be able to organize successfully their supply of munitions, and they probably will also be able by various devices to maintain the strength and position of their army in France.

"But the important point is that the decision as to the time for changing the character of the war on the Western front into an offensive movement no longer lies in the power of our Western enemies."

Major Moraht considers that the possession of this strategic initiative is an all-important point and, he says, its capture by the German forces is a presage of ultimate victory.

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THE GERMAN HARVESTERS OF 1915.

"They came to devastate our fields and now they stand on German soil without honor. . . . They wished to do evil, but do good."

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

GERMANY GIVES ENGLAND A HINT ON FOOD-SUPPLY.

BRITISH WORRY ABOUT FOOD

SOARING FOOD-PRICES, due to a lack of organization of national resources, have produced no little distress among the poorer classes in the United Kingdom, and the consequent discontent manifests itself in labor-troubles like the recent miners' strike in South Wales. It is evident from the English press that the food-problem is exercising the minds of responsible people, and efforts are now being made to reduce prices and insure a more stable domestic supply. The London *Spectator* admits the seriousness of the situation when it says:

"While Germany, with her usual thoroughness, has from the beginning of the war made such arrangements for the conservation of her food-supply that at the present time she is actually able to lower prices, our Government has given only a perfunctory attention to this all-important question. . . . The enormous demands of our armies have raised the price of both animal and vegetable foods, the former to such an extent that the very poor are almost forced to reduce their supply to a minimum."

The London *Times* also takes a pessimistic view of things, and, after contrasting English and German methods of food-conservation, to the disparagement of the former, goes on to remark:

"The first of all elements in national economy is the food-supply. We know that the enemy has with characteristic thoroughness made every preparation in advance; he has organized his resources for the future with the utmost care.

"It is high time for us to think about our own supply. Want of food may starve us into offering ignominious terms of surrender. It is desirable to make the most of our resources; and those who lay stress on the cost of living must admit that the best way to diminish it, or to prevent its rising higher, is to increase the supply."

The most radical suggestion to improve this supply comes from that brilliant Socialist weekly, the London *New Statesman:*

"By putting back under the plow the 4,000,000 acres that have gone to grass since 1872, the nation could add $250,000,000 worth of food to its production, and thus diminish its annual imports by that large sum. . . . . .

"No nobleman's park has been plowed up since the war began, in order to diminish our dependence on imported wheat, yet it is a universal obligation under which we have come—an obligation which will presently have to be embodied in law if we do not voluntarily respond with sufficient alacrity."

Another influential London weekly, *The Nation*, also advocates the conversion of grass-lands to more productive ends, and boldly states that, in view of the coming harvest, the United Kingdom is seriously threatened with starvation:

"Belgium and some of the richest wheat-ground of France have been in German occupation, and the most important corn-growing areas in Germany and Austria-Hungary have been the battle-fields of the Eastern war—East Prussia and Galicia. Elsewhere agriculture has been carried on under the difficulties caused by war and mobilization. There must, then, be a considerable shortage in the European harvest, and it may be as much as sixty or seventy million quarters.

"This deficiency can not possibly be made good by extra-European sources. Canada is expected to increase her output by five million quarters, but the Australian crop is a failure. . . . At present we grow seven million quarters, and we consume thirty-six million quarters. Of the land we keep as grass, three acres maintain one beast, whereas in France and Germany three acres maintain three beasts. Our agriculture presents a spectacle of waste, associated with obsolete methods and cheap labor, and it would not be less than a crime against civilization to leave it in this state in the face of imminent famine."

The British Government itself is alarmed at the prospect, and has appointed an influential committee to inquire into conditions and recommend legislation. In commenting on the committee's work, the London *Daily Telegraph* urges cooperation with colonial Governments and states that Britain can be supported in safety only by her colonies:

"The new committee is already at work; it includes some of the best brains that have been devoted to British farming in recent times.

"The problem is to expand as much as may be the production at home of foodstuffs and of meat in the time available, and with the land, the farming experience, and the labor available; also to do what is possible—and we believe it is much—to secure the supplementing of our home supplies from the sources upon which we can most fully rely; sources, that is to say, within the Empire."

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HOPES FOR PEACE

THE STRESS OF WAR is driving the thoughts of all the belligerent nations toward peace, and, while the newspapers of each country frankly admit that there is no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities, yet the continual discussion of it is not without significance. Indeed, we may suspect that the authorities themselves have inspired many of these discussions, as if seeking to discover by the method of indirection the sentiment in hostile lands. The great majority of these pronouncements agree in one particular—all affirm in the strongest possible manner that peace is only possible after the complete defeat of the adversary. Yet this continual crying of "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," is symptomatic of a general weariness of war which augurs well for the future. As pointed out before, the German Socialist press are openly advocating peace; the Berlin *Vorwärts*, for example, thus returns to the topic:

"The German nation—one may say this without being blinded by any national self-love—offers no obstacle to the termination of a war which it did not want. All sections of the population . . . would gladly see the end of hostilities on decent conditions as soon as military exigencies may permit it."

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is at pains to deny that the Government is seeking peace, as was rumored in a few Dutch and German organs, and explains the source of the story:

"A German professor quite loyally and correctly asked in competent quarters whether and under what conditions peace might be contemplated. The competent quarter did not take the matter up at all, and the affair therefore ended."

The official organ then proceeds:

"During the entire war no hostile Power, directly or indirectly, has made peace proposals to Germany, and the Imperial Government, so far, knows nothing regarding the readiness for peace on the part of hostile Governments."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* indulges in a similar feeler when it says:

"We do not want a weak peace which could have been obtained without this frightful war, and our armies would consider such a peace an insult to their valor. Two things are essential for peace. The first is that our enemies must ask us for it, and next, experts must express their views on 'What Germany Wants'—so far as peace terms are concerned."

If Germany is in the dark as regards the views of hostile lands, one of its allies makes its opinion very plain, for there seems to be an emphatic demand for peace in Hungary, where the newspapers speak with great frankness. For example, the Budapest *Az Est* states:

"The people want peace and want it badly. We do not refer to the Senators, priests, and bank directors who are traveling from one neutral country to another and are trying to get a hearing for sensible talk. We do not consider their attempts sincere or their reasons well founded, for if we could rely on the good-will of men this war would never have broken out. Nor do we hope for the realization of peace because the men who made the war have had enough of it. . . . Even now we can not explain what is driving men to cry for peace with so great and fervent a hope. Something drives them like the ebb of the ocean toward the idea of peace, toward the idea that peace must be made now. . . . This feeling is ripe in the souls of our enemies too. We are certain that never has a writer's pen served a more humane cause than in the attempts to quicken these longings."

The Budapest *Népszava* complains that the Hungarian people are not consulted, and assails the Government:

"When they declared war they did not ask the people if they agreed; they did not care a jot whether the people gave their consent or not. Now it is about time to speak for peace, and as the entire people want peace those in power ought at once to recognize the wishes of the people."

In France there have been discreet articles in the Paris *Gaulois*, *Figaro*, and *Écho de Paris*, and while peace would be welcome, they say, it is hopeless to look for it until Germany has been crusht. The same sentiments are exprest by the Czar in an Imperial rescript addrest to Mr. Goremykin and published

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS—"I've found a fine new weapon to end the war with: Peace!" — © *Ulk* (Berlin).

PAN-WILHELM (who lures men to follow him by his warlike music)—"I wonder if they would really follow if I piped this new tune?" —*Passing Show* (London).

EACH THINKS THE OTHER SEEKS PEACE.

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in the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, where he says: "The enemy must be crusht, for without that peace is impossible." The London *Morning Post* takes the same line, but hopes that internal conditions in Germany may assist:

"The masses in Germany undoubtedly want peace; for the time being, however, they are compelled to work for the realization of peace as it has been conceived by their Prussian rulers, that is to say, a peace that shall be dictated by a Prussian despot to a conquered and humiliated Europe. The development of the political situation in Germany depends largely on the question whether the people realize or do not realize that the peace for which Prussianism is striving would bring them no comfort, repose, or happiness."

ITALY'S INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS

THE UNEXPECTED has happened, for, despite Italy's entrance into the war, the Balkan Kingdoms, which were declared to be merely waiting for Italy's lead, are still preserving their neutrality. In Italy itself the view persists that her example will swing the two Danubian Kingdoms to the Allies' side, and the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* writes:

"We believe that Italy's participation in the war against Austria-Hungary must dissipate the lingering doubts of the Roumanian rulers and people, and that this noble Latin race will, like Italy, translate its national aspirations into a practical political program. With Italy in the war . . . Austria-Hungary would not be able to oppose a vigorous resistance to strong Roumanian battalions animated by the highest patriotic spirit."

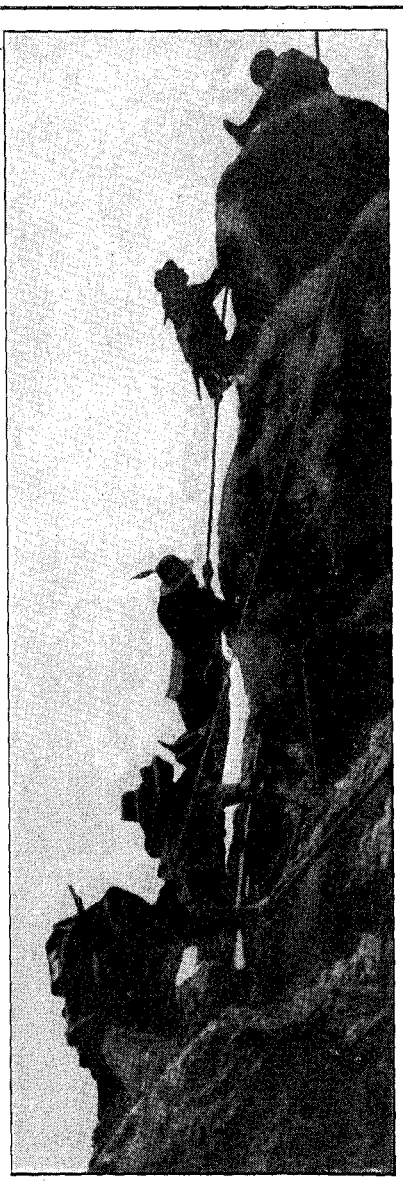
Similar expressions of opinion are found in almost all the Italian papers, and yet the Balkan States refuse to hear the voice of the charmer. This affords the Constantinople *Tanine* no little satisfaction, and it remarks:

"There are many who have expected the entry of Italy into the war to have an immediate effect upon the attitude of the Balkan States, and the Allies have based their hopes upon this expectation. But whatever stir has arisen in the Balkans has not been favorable to the Allies.

"Bulgaria, Roumania, and Greece are preserving their neutrality. However it may be with Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece see a danger to themselves from Italy's entrance into the war. For this there are ample reasons. Italy aims to dominate Albania, to be mistress in the Adriatic, to invade Dalmatia, and, in fact and in every sense, to be a Balkan Power. The Balkan States regard such a neighbor as a peril.

"Greece and Italy are naturally rivals in the Eastern Mediterranean. A clash between their interests there is inevitable. Servia does not regard with complacency Italy's ambitions touching the Balkans. Italy has no sympathy with Panslavism, and in refusing the concessions offered by Austria she revealed the largeness of her ambitions.

"After all, the influence which will keep the Balkan States neutral will come most strongly from Bulgaria. It is only by the defeat of Servia and Italy that she can hope to get that portion of Macedonia to which she regards herself entitled by the early agreements of the Balkan allies in the first Balkan War. Therefore she will maintain her neutrality, in what now appears to be the most reasonable expectation, viz.: the defeat of Italy and Servia by Austria-Germany, and Roumania and Greece will be forced to do the same."



ITALY'S PERPENDICULAR BATTLE-LINE.

Dispatches tell of astounding feats performed by Italy's "Alpini" in their advance against Austrian strongholds in the mountains. Their skill in climbing sheer peaks, such as shown in this picture which was taken at the front, has several times resulted in sweeping and easy victory.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the Allies, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Balkan Powers are keeping neutral for very adequate reasons, and it goes on to say that their place in the Dardanelles struggle must be taken by Italy:

"The defeats of Russia in the Eastern theater have had a fresh and very serious effect upon the Eastern problem of the Quadruple Alliance. Only the conquest of Constantinople could restore what the Russian armies have lost. But these very Russian failures have banished into the far distance the prospect of Roumanian intervention and the desired advance of the Bulgarian Army. The business now is to find other volunteers. . . . It is calculated that when Constantinople falls, Roumania and Bulgaria will be delivered over to the mercy of Russia, while Greece will be sacrificed to Italy, who, having been more ready to offer assistance, will receive the Greek Islands and the Greek trading-center of Smyrna."

This "well-conceived plot," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, will fail, and with it will vanish all Italy's hopes of being the controlling Power in the Balkan Peninsula.

Meanwhile, Italian papers are protesting against any idea of sending Italian troops to the Dardanelles, and the Milan *Corriere della Sera* says:

"The Government is right not to undertake such a vast decision while it is still impossible to foresee the necessities on the Austrian front, which is Italy's principal theater of war. France and Great Britain do not need the help of a few Italian ships or battalions in the Dardanelles, for Great Britain can not, even on the Franco-Belgian front, employ all the troops she possesses, while the French have formidable reserves. By defeating Austria as rapidly as possible, Italy is rendering the Allies a greater service than by taking the Dardanelles, for which the Allies have sufficient resources."

GERMANY DEFENDS THE USE OF GAS—The *Kölnische Zeitung*, in a long article, defends the use of gas in warfare and characterizes it as a singularly mild weapon:

"The basic idea of the Hague agreements was to prevent unnecessary cruelty and unnecessary slaughter when milder methods of putting the enemy out of action suffice and are possible. From this standpoint the letting loose of smoke-clouds, which in a gentle wind move quite slowly toward the enemy, is not only permissible by international law, but is an extraordinarily mild method of warfare.

"It has always been permissible to compel an enemy to evacuate positions by artificially produced floods. Those who were not indignant when our enemies in Flanders summoned water as a weapon against us have no right to be annoyed when we make the air an ally and employ it to carry stupefying gases against our foes.

"What the Hague Convention wished to prevent was the destruction *en masse* of human lives which would have been caused if shells of poisonous gas were rained down on a defenseless enemy who could not see them coming and was exposed to them irremediably. The changing forms of warfare make new offensive methods continually necessary."

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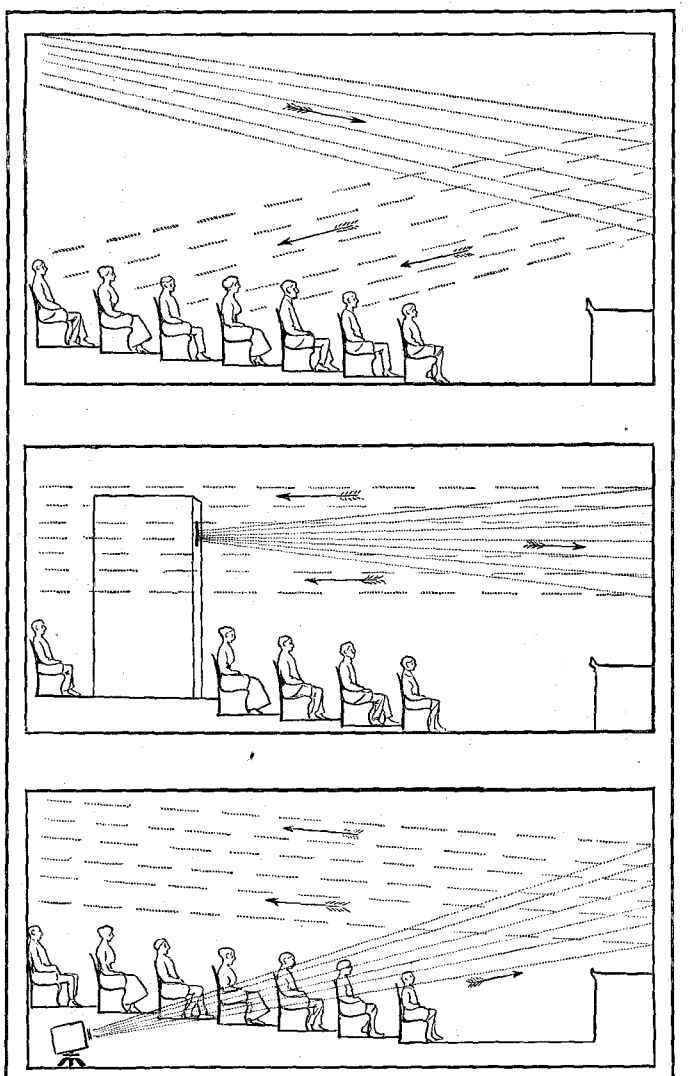
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOVIES AND THE EYES

IF YOUR EYES are strong and normal, looking at moving pictures will do them no harm; if they are weak, you had better stay away. This would appear to be the general conclusion of a symposium on the subject, gathered and printed by *The Medical Times* (New York, July). The first writer, Dr. J. Norman Risley, of Philadelphia, notes that the elements likely to be the source of irritation to the delicate structures of the eyes are "flickering," or vibration, and inaccurate and variable focusing of the pictures, also the relation the light reflected from the screen bears to the visual plane of the observer. To a normal spectator the undue effort required to maintain distinct vision under these circumstances often produces discomfort, but this subsides and no permanent injury results. Where the refractive powers of the eye are defective—a condition more common than the normal one—eye-strain, with its accompanying disorders, will probably follow. Says Dr. Risley:

"It seems to me that the motion-picture exhibition in its effect upon the eyes can be classified only as an additional irritation and stimulation to the numerous others characteristic of the tense and active neurotic life of the period. It is, as a rule, only those individuals with uncorrected optical defects, or pathological organic changes, who experience discomfort or injury from the irritating features of the motion-picture, which then are only the exciting factor in the crisis resulting from a long-standing predisposing cause. The influences of the motion-picture often work for the individual welfare, since, in many instances, the existence of an optical defect is unknown until subjected to strain in viewing these projected images. The irritating features are possible of elimination by a more accurate mechanism regulating the relation between the condensing and projecting lenses, more care in the selection of the glass used and in the grinding of the lenses, and a scientific understanding of optical principles by those who are responsible for the placing and operating of the projecting machines. The most irritating feature to the eyes is the exposure to the direct reflected rays, and this condition should be remedied. As municipal regulation forbids the placing of a stationary structure in a public auditorium in a situation where it may interfere with rapid exit when emergency arises, it prevents the installation of the picture-instruments at a point from which it is possible to project the pictures to the screen on a horizontal plane.

"Would it not, however, be possible to locate the projecting machines in the basement at a central point to the rear of the audience, and have an open avenue in the floor through which the pictures could be projected to the screen on an ascending plane of sufficient degree to reflect the rays above the visual line of the audience, and thus remove a most irritating feature of an otherwise pleasing and interesting diversion?"



HOW EYE-STRAIN AT THE MOVIES MAY BE LESSENED.

One of the chief causes of eye-strain in the motion-picture theater, according to Dr. J. Norman Risley, is the glare reflected from the screen. The top diagram shows the usual position of the projecting machine, which causes a reflection injurious to the eyes. In the middle diagram this fault is obviated, but the position of the machine is illegal. The third cut shows Dr. Risley's proposed solution—the picture projected from the basement instead of the gallery.

That any one with thoroughly sound eyes, not weary before entering the theater, can watch the movies from an hour to an hour and a half without discomfort is the opinion of Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, of New York, another contributor to the symposium. Others he advises to avoid the movies until the trouble is corrected. Says Dr. Claiborne, in addition:

"The movies have come to us to stay, and I consider them a source of interesting, instructive, and innocent amusement, economical to the last degree. Moving pictures are the only good things I know of in this world that every one likes that cost little and give great pleasure. This is what men have been looking for for all time, and I think they have found it at last; but the most important feature of the movies, and we are gradually coming to recognize it, is the educational one. It is to be hoped that in the future many, if not all, of the historical events of this country will be presented, without prejudice, for the instruction particularly of children and likewise of all of us."

Some objectionable features of moving pictures, from the visual standpoint, are cataloged by Dr. Seth Scott Bishop, of Chicago. He writes:

"One very serious objection to the manner in which the pictures are projected upon the screen is the presence, in some of them, of innumerable glimmering, flashing, and dancing bright spots that try the eyes. . . . But these do not characterize the best class of pictures, which shows that they can be eliminated. . . . . .

"Another feature which puts a severe test upon the eyes is the unnatural swiftness with which the films are reeled off, making every action abnormally rapid and jerky, converting the actors' walk into a Chinese trot, and giving all the participators a sort of St. Vitus's dance.

"But the common practise of flashing written letters and printed matter on and off the screen with almost lightning celerity puts the greatest strain of all upon the eyes. The audience, in its eagerness to get an intelligent understanding of the action, makes a strong effort to read the lines, but they are given no opportunity to read all of them in many instances, and

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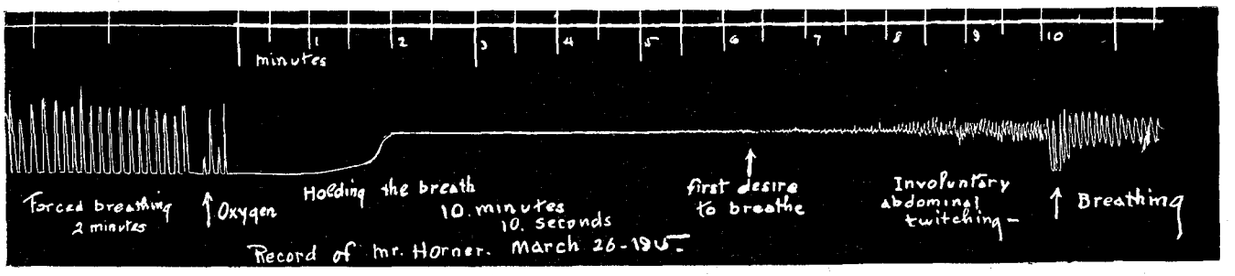

TRACING OF A RECORD-BEATING RESPIRATION EXPERIMENT.

are kept on a strain in the strenuous effort to grasp them at a fleeting glance. . . . . .

"Another effect of watching moving pictures, worth mentioning in this connection altho it is not injurious to the eyes, is a pronounced hypnotic experience that many people have, particularly when the performance is prolonged to more than one or two hours and is not of a very exciting nature. The drowsiness that comes over some of the audience is so complete as to induce a loss of consciousness in sleep for short periods of time in spite of every effort to keep awake, even in well-ventilated theaters. This is comparable to the effect of gazing fixedly at a bright object, which is employed by hypnotists to tire the muscles of the eyes until a hypnotic state is brought on."

Finally, Dr. Dunbar Roy, of Atlanta, Ga., warns moving-picture "fans" that most persons "naturally have weak eyes"—that is, eyes which water easily, become red at a moment's notice, and probably have uncorrected errors of refraction. Such persons are not the ones who ought to visit the movies frequently. We are told:

"Retinal irritation and retinal fatigue are certainly symptoms produced on a great many people who watch these films. The exercise of the retina might be compared to rapid contraction of the muscles in exercise. Long-continued and rapid contractions will soon lead to fatigue. There are a great many men who can smoke six or eight cigars a day without any injurious effect upon their physical constitution, and yet we know others who will be highly affected by the smoking of one cigar. This principle holds true in the effect of moving pictures upon the eye. When a person realizes that his or her eyes are fatigued, burn, become red, water easily, ache, and possibly have a dull frontal headache after watching a moving-picture performance, it is rather indicative that to these people such amusements are injurious to the eyes. We must, however, take into consideration the presence of a vitiated atmosphere which is also productive of fatigue-symptoms. If my advice were asked I should say 'study well your own eye-symptoms before and after witnessing a moving-picture performance, and your own symptoms will tell you whether or not the same is injurious to your eyes."

HOLDING BREATH TO BEAT THE RECORD—In the course of some recent experiments in respiration in the University of California Medical School, an undergraduate student held his breath ten minutes, thereby breaking the record for "voluntary suspension of respiration," which is the way the technical papers put it. Says Dr. Saxton Pope, instructor in surgery in the Medical School, writing in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 3):

"This was accomplished while having the student lie on a table, with a pneumographic belt attached about his thorax and communicating with a kymograph. Slow, deep inspirations were taken for two minutes; this eliminated a good portion of the carbon dioxid from the blood. A breath of oxygen was then taken and the time-marker started. The tracing is here shown. A slight relaxation of the respiratory muscles is indicated at two minutes. No desire to breathe was experienced until six minutes had elapsed. The belt having been placed over the diaphragm, the pulse-rhythm is shown throughout. From this time on, the conscious effort to hold the breath increased until an involuntary twitching of the abdominal muscles was quite apparent; but no respiration took place. All the time the pulse was full and strong, the color good. No oxygen-want appeared. At the expiration of ten minutes some vertigo occurred, and the impulse to breathe having become imperative the first inspiration was taken—ten minutes and ten seconds having elapsed. No great hyperpnœa, no weakness, no heart-changes appeared. The student rose from the table and went about his class-work. Mr. Horner, on whom this experiment was tried, is a swimmer and has participated in underwater contests. So far as I know, this is the longest period of voluntary suspension of respiration on record."

IS CANOPUS OUR CENTRAL SUN?

THAT OUR OWN SUN is a very unimportant member indeed of the solar family has long been believed by astronomers. He and his planets, our own earth among them, are traveling rapidly through space, and the probability is that, like other heavenly bodies in motion, he is not flying off at a tangent, but describing an orbit about some body, or group of bodies, larger and more powerful than he. Various candidates for this position have appeared, of which the latest is the southern star Canopus. Data given by a contributor to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 12–19) would seem to show, at any rate, that Canopus has sufficient bulk to play the part. We read:

"Certain authors have endeavored to show that Sirius occupies this central position, because of its great size—a thousand times that of the sun. So it would be natural, if we accept this reasoning, to inquire whether some other star may not be worthy of our attention on account of its great dimensions.

"The largest star now known is Canopus, in the southern constellation of the Ship, invisible to us of the northern hemisphere, but perceptible in our north-African colonies—Algeria, for instance.

"An English astronomer, Mr. O. R. Walkley, has made a study of Canopus as a possible center of the universe. His chief arguments are as follows:

"The helium stars of the B group, the type of those that make up the majority of the constellation Orion, are considered, according to the best recent investigations, as being situated at immense distances from our system, for the brightest seem as far away as the palest. On the other hand, it seems as if their luminosity must be great, and they appear not to belong to any determinate star-stream. Their distribution with reference to the Milky Way indicates that the apparent center of their system is probably situated at 230 degrees of galactic longitude (that is, on the meridian lying 230 degrees from the intersection of the celestial equator with that of the Milky Way)—and between 20 and 30 degrees south of galactic latitude. . . . . .

"Now, as one may see by the examination of a map of the heavens, this is approximately the position occupied by the famous star Canopus, or Alpha of the southern constellation Navis (the Ship). On the other hand, the distance of this sidereal center, calculated with reference to the helium stars of the group B, would be about 400 light-years. It should be borne in mind that the light-year is about 15 billion miles. Designating the unit of stellar distance corresponding to a parallax of one second by the word *parsec* or *secpar*, used by English and American astronomers, we find that this distance may be exprest as 140 secpars. . . . . .

"The luminosity of Canopus is 47,000 times that of the sun, its area 18,000 times more vast, its diameter 134 times and its volume 2,420,000 times superior to the respective measures of our solar focus. Its mass is 1,350,000 times greater. These immense dimensions and this power render Mr. Walkley's hypothesis particularly interesting, and we may imagine for the sun a very eccentric parabolic orbit in a plane almost perpendicular to the celestial plane with its focus situated at a distance of 160 secpars . . . one degree to the west of the star Beta of the Great Dog. . . . The elapsed time since the pericentric passage would be 6,950,000 years."

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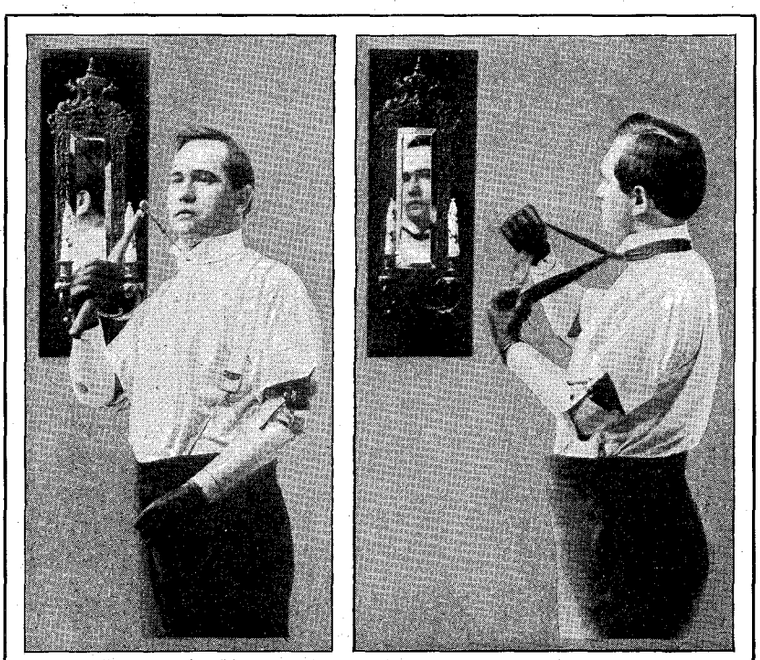
"PRACTICABLE" WOODEN ARMS

HITHERTO it has been regarded as quite sufficient for an artificial limb that it should look the part in repose and be resistant enough to support weight when called upon so to do. That it should be capable of motion at the will of the wearer, like a real flesh-and-blood member, has never appeared to be within the possibilities. Yet if we are to believe Robert H. Moulton, a contributor to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July), a New York maker of artificial arms has achieved the well-nigh impossible. He writes:

"Offhand, most people would say that a man with no arms at all, or rather with two artificial limbs, would have a hard time dressing himself. But a young New Yorker has not only accomplished this amazing feat, but is doing many other remarkable things with the two artificial arms which for a number of years he has worn in place of those first given him by Nature. In fact, he goes through the paces of every-day life without the slightest fuss or effort, and yet he has wood for flesh, steel for joints, and rawhide cords for muscles in place of the real fingers and wrists.



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

A DEFT ARMLESS MAN,

Who is so skilled in the handling of his artificial arms that he needs no help in performing even these difficult feats.

"The arms are made of willow-fiber, with rawhide cords as muscles, each one attached to suspenders stretched across the back and chest, to give tension. Forward movement of the stump raises the elbow. A downward movement of the shoulder pulls the finger-cord, bending the hand backward from the wrist-joint and opening the fingers. Another shrug of the shoulder closes the fingers and locks them so that they can hold whatever object is being handled.

"In the presence of the astonished surgeons at the International Surgical Congress in New York the other day the young man drest himself. First he buttoned his shoes and put on his garters. Then he drew his shirt over his head and buttoned it down the front, closing the top with the ordinary collar-button. Then he picked up his collar and buttoned it back and front, handling it as deftly as the average man manages his with ten fingers. When this was done, he tied his four-in-hand scarf, drew it tight and fastened it snug with his scarf-pin, drew on his coat, picked up his hat and put it on. Next he rolled a cigaret, struck a match, lighted the 'smoke,' and started puffing it with plain enjoyment. Walking over to the water-cooler, he drew himself a drink and tossed it off without spilling a drop. And when he dashed off his name in excellent handwriting, first with the right hand and then with the left, he completed an exhibition which has not yet ceased to cause wonder among those who saw it."

TO CHOKE GERMAN WIRELESS

THAT WIRELESS PLANTS owned or controlled by Germany are more numerous than is generally supposed, and that the Germans are working toward the formation of a network enclosing the whole world, is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial entitled "Germany and Wireless World Service," in *The Electrical Review* (London, July 2). The writer believes that Germany's aim is the control of the world's wireless, and that England should do her best to thwart this scheme, even at the risk of making her own wireless connections unusable. She has already cut the German cables. "Unlike a submarine cable," says the editorial writer, "the ether can not be severed, but it can be choked"—and he apparently favors the filling of space with confused and unintelligible ether-waves, a process analogous to "howling down" an offensive speaker. The "choking" process would operate against English messages also; but Britain is informed she should be willing to undergo this inconvenience for the satisfaction of seeing Germany suffer. Apparently, neutral nations would also be "choked"; but why should we in the United States want to talk to Holland or Switzerland when we can have the greater pleasure of listening to an etheric strangulation-match between King George and the Kaiser? Possibly the recent act of the United States Government in taking over the German station at Sayville may have saved us from such a hard fate. Says *The Review:*

"We intend to make no indiscreet disclosures, but only to comment upon the general trend of enemy wireless policy during the past ten months, and the ambitions clearly fostered by Germany in respect of her 'wireless future.'

"Commencing with last June, it will be remembered that on June 19, on the occasion of his visit to Eilvese, the Kaiser exchanged wireless greetings with President Wilson and a number of other eminent Americans, but transatlantic communication is said to have been imperfect at that date. Little more than a month later every German submarine cable was cut by England within a few hours of the declaration of war, and, but for wireless telegraphy, Germany would have been isolated as regards rapid communication with the outer world—particularly the States and the Far East, where such a vigorous campaign of mendacity has since been prosecuted.

"Whether due to the spur of the war or whether (as is far more likely) due to full utilization being made of equipment which had been kept in reserve and not previously used regularly at its maximum output, the capabilities of German stations are claimed to have been greatly increased since last autumn. There is no reason to doubt that this is the case, and it is quite probable that the number and power of really large stations in Germany are materially greater than is generally known."

The writer goes on to cite from *Le Temps* (Paris) some remarkable statements concerning the degree to which Germany has organized her wireless-news network. That paper asserts that since the outbreak of war the power of the Sayville station has been raised from 35 to 100 kilowatts. The apparatus and the three towers now in use were, we are told, built in Germany and exported *via* Rotterdam, the object having been to maintain wireless communication between Germany and the German Ambassador in the United States, even during the summer when atmospheric conditions are unfavorable. It is also stated that there is a German-controlled wireless station in each State of the Union, besides four stations in Mexico, and sixteen distributed over South America, all under direct orders from Sayville. Communication between European and American headquarters occupies twelve or fifteen hours a day, and the remaining hours are said to be spent in blocking low-power working by the Allies. The English editorial writer goes on to say:

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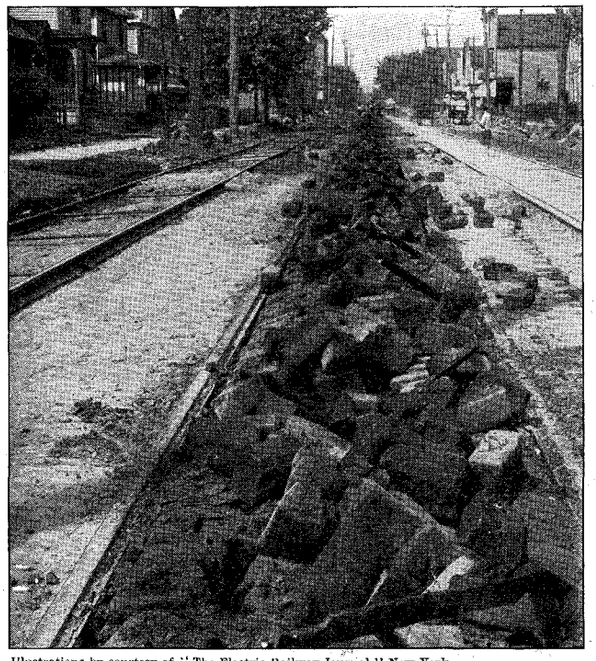
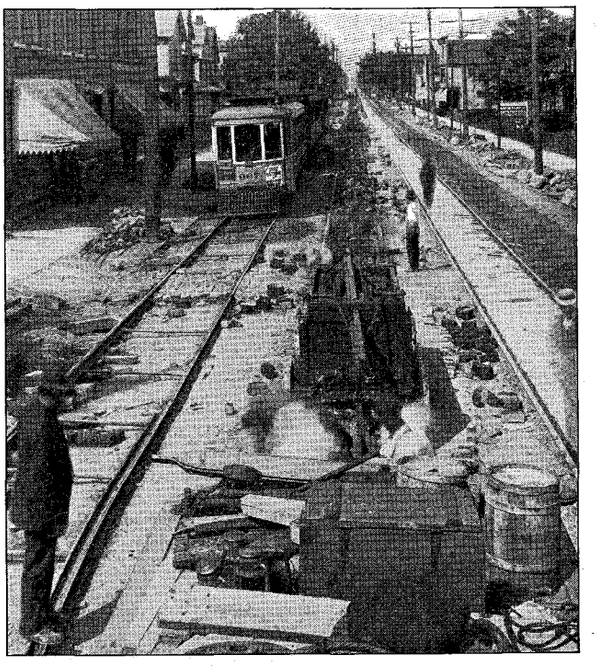




Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

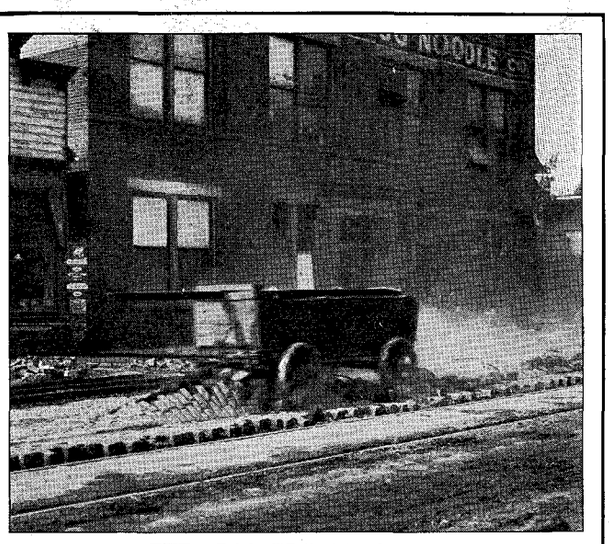
THE WORK OF A STREET-PLOW: METROPOLITAN FURROWS PLOWED UP BY THE "ROOTER."

"It is impossible for any ordinary civilian to verify these general facts (which could so easily be verified in normal times), but there seems little doubt that the Allies would gain more than would compensate for any inconvenience inflicted on themselves by systematically 'blockading' Germany by wireless, as she is already blockaded by every other means.

"What the German Pacific Squadron and commerce-raiders owed to wireless—both by exchange of messages between ships and land-stations and by 'listening' for victims—is at least partially obvious from published dispatches and a general consideration of their career. It is certainly not too much to say that 'more than one German vessel now interned, but still safe and sound in American harbors, would have been in the depths of the Atlantic or Pacific but for the extensive and excellent organization of German wireless service.'

"What the enemy now owes daily to wireless in the way of reports and instructions to and from *Zeppelins* and submarines, and to spy-messages, which traverse half the world in apparently innocent form before reaching their destination, can only be surmised by us who are not permitted to practise wireless in any form. But there is no reason to doubt that the enemy has benefited as greatly by wireless on land as by sea in the past, and may be doing so still. The organization is undoubtedly there. The only question is whether effective 'blocking' is in force. Unlike a submarine cable, the ether can not be severed, but it can be 'choked,' and with the choice between rendering radio-communication more or less impossible to ourselves, and permitting the broadcast dissemination of 'news' which may well have unsuspected method in its apparently reckless madness of untruth, the former appears to be the lesser evil.

"While more and more conclusive evidence appears daily of preparation and organization for the collection and distribution of wireless news and instructions, as cunning and complete as that displayed by the enemy in every other direction, commercial and military, there is on foot in Germany a movement pretending that the world is in danger of subjugation to a British wireless monopoly, and urging Germany to establish a world-network! Acquainted as we are becoming with the amazing intricacy and deceit of German machinations in every walk of life, there is still a grave danger that we may underestimate the power of a defeated Germany to continue such intrigues."



THE "ROOTER" IN ACTION.

ROOTING UP PAVEMENTS—His satanic majesty, who, if we are to believe a negro folk-ballad, spends much time in

> "Scratchin' up de gravel
> Wid his big toe-nail,"

should be interested and pleased at the performances of a newly invented machine which, we are told, is capable of tearing or "rooting" up granite-block pavement at the astonishing rate of 500 feet a minute. This, not for the mere fiendish joy of destruction, which we must assume actuates the diabolic scratcher celebrated in the ballad, but because man, the improver, wishes to lay a better pavement, and to get the old one out of the way as expeditiously as possible. Says *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, July 10):

"Rooting up granite-block pavement between the rails at the rate of approximately 500 feet per minute is the startling result obtained by the use of the pavement-rooter invented by Charles H. Clark, engineer maintenance of way, Cleveland Railway Company. . . . The device consists of a heavy steel plow casting mounted beneath a substantially built carriage, which weighs, complete, approximately eleven tons. In the particular instance shown in the accompanying illustrations, the total time required to set the plow in position, attach it to the motor-car, and plow up 1,475 feet of granite-block pavement between the rails was twelve minutes. The actual plowing-time for this length of track was three minutes."

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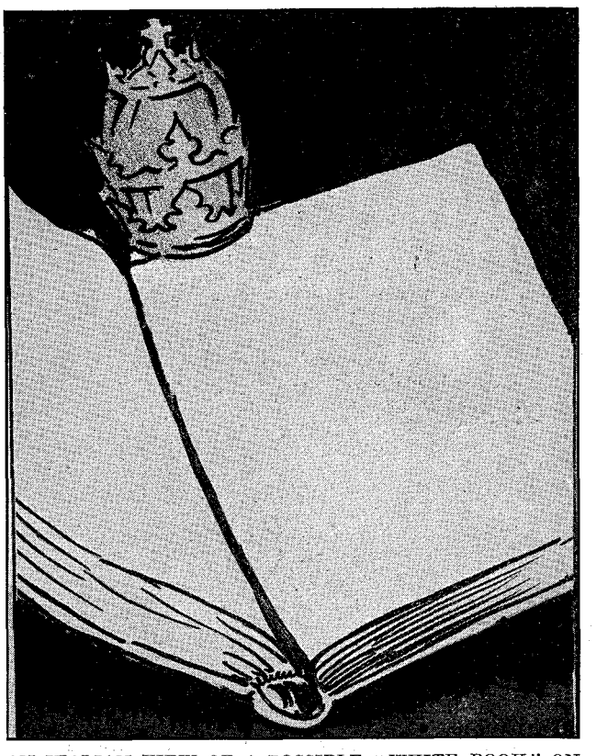
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

IS ENGLAND TRYING TO FORCE THE POPE'S HAND?

BY RECENT NEWSPAPER dispatches it appears that Great Britain and Belgium are in the mood to force an issue with the Vatican. Sir Henry Howard, the British envoy, declares a dispatch from Rome to the New York *Sun*, has proffered a demand that the Pope condemn the sinking of the *Lusitania* and Germany's submarine warfare against merchant ships in general, also that he condemn the use of asphyxiating gases and the bombardment of unfortified coast towns, "all of which the British envoy contends are contrary to the laws of humanity and civilization and unworthy of a Christian nation." The Belgian envoy, it is said, represents to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, that now is the opportune time for the Pontiff's voice to be heard, and Belgium demands of the Pope that he condemn Germany's violation of her neutrality, which the Belgians were in duty bound to defend; "deploring the German atrocities and characterizing them as unjustified, and promising to use the entire influence of the Holy See personally in an effort to restore completely Belgium's independence and territorial integrity." The answer made by Cardinal Gasparri and quoted in a later *Sun* dispatch says:

"The Holy See, which is unable to make inquiry, finds itself unable to decide. In the present case, however, the German Chancellor recognizes that it was a violation of international law, altho declaring that it was legitimized by military necessity. Hence the invasion of Belgium was included in the consistorial allocution of January 22 reproving every injustice."



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF A POSSIBLE "WHITE BOOK" ON PEACE.

Its pages would be perfectly white.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Ever since the Pope first began to address the world informally by means of interviews, British Catholics have awaited a statement. Their position is stated in *The Daily Mail* by one who signs himself an "English Catholic":

"Months ago the world was waiting for a word from the Pope—a word of protest against the unspeakable treatment of those whom we may call the servants of his household, the priests and the religious. If he ever really learned of that treatment it must have all but broken his heart, but, with the overwhelming German influences around him, with the German menace looming black in all minds—above all, with the almost complete Germanization of the conservative Italian press, it seems doubtful whether the Holy Father has ever heard an honest account of facts.

"But there is one thing that the most strictly just of parents can do, and that is to manifest his approval of righteous actions whenever and wherever performed. By, as it were, opening his heart to a representative of German feeling he has undoubtedly exercised an incalculable influence on the vast American public, which, bound by so many ties to great numbers of Germans living in its midst, will joyfully accept that which will be interpreted as pro-German feeling on the part of the Pope. Well and good! But England is still waiting for a word of thanks from him for the enormous sacrifices she has made at home and abroad in the interests of his flock."

In one of his recent sermons the English Cardinal Bourne has taken up a defense of the position of the Pope in respect to what England seemed to be demanding of him. He instanced not only the feeling of English Catholics, but of leading Non-conformists who complain that "in a wonderful moral crisis, in which the views of the *supreme moral authority of the world* would be of such inestimable value, the Holy Father is silent when speech would be so valuable, and silence is so detrimental to the cause of justice." In *Rome* the Cardinal's address is thus reproduced:

"It is a strange phenomenon to find that men representative of English thought, who once upon a time would have derided the very idea of appealing to the Holy Father in such a crisis, are now the very first to condemn what they regard as the political silence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The whole of the criticism is based upon the opinion, so dear to the English, that no protest is of any value unless it is shouted from the housetops and affords copy for the daily papers. Because the Holy Father, in perfect harmony with the traditions of the Apostolic See, and the tremendous importance that must attach to the utterances of the Holy See, has followed the traditional methods, and has made his protests in a way most likely to have effect, and has not given them forth in a manner that would give cause for comments in leading articles, therefore they think he has not spoken at all."

The Cardinal goes on to remind his English listeners that the Pope has already spoken in the customary way of the Holy See by encyclicals, but that "anything in the nature of a judicial process in the present case is entirely out of the question."

"The principal person to be concerned in such an inquiry is a German Lutheran, who does not recognize the authority of the Holy See, who has often tried to use the power of the Holy See for his own political purposes, and who privately has not concealed his hatred of the Catholic Church. If you think of that one fact alone you will see how impossible, at the very outset, would be any thing of the nature of a true judicial process. Again, a sentence of that kind could only be pronounced and approved when every sort of extenuating circumstance that could be considered has been considered as a whole and judgment pronounced as a whole, and not on one individual. The only action, therefore, left to the Holy See in a matter of that kind is that extra judicial procedure which, in the case of the Holy See, must be exercised by the accredited agents of the Pope himself. There at once you get into a region about which no journalist, no minister of religion, no writer in magazines has any competence whatever to judge, because he can have no means of knowing what has actually happened. You must also bear in mind that the Holy Father is the shepherd and teacher of the whole flock, and has to consider every nation alike. While you have no doubt of the terrible things that have been wrought, especially in Belgium, similar accusations, hardly less in gravity, have been

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made against one of our allies—Russia—about the treatment of the Galician Poles. If the Holy Father is to speak publicly in condemnation, all these questions must come before him, if he is not to fail in that duty of justice and impartiality which is his special prerogative."

The Guardian (London), organ of the Established Church, observes after the "Latapie" interview, an account of which we gave last week:

"It is pitiful to see one whose position imposes upon him the obligation of being a great religious leader paltering in this weak and ineffective fashion with events that are convulsing the world. The Pope repeated to M. Latapie the enormous assurance that he is 'the representative of God upon earth,' yet in the same breath he admitted that his action has been prompted by consideration for 'the interests of the Holy See.' The war, he says, 'places these interests in danger. We are at the present moment in an uncertain situation.' That is to say, in plain English, 'the representative of God upon earth' is afraid of the Germans. The confession is enough to rob the Vatican of the last shred of its credit and influence—a credit and influence which had already been sorely shaken by a Pontiff who thinks that some of the worst crimes in history will be sufficiently condemned—when he knows who has won—by issuing a Code for the Polite Conduct of War in Future. Roman Catholic patriots in England will find the Pope's words something more than disappointing; French Catholics will find them beyond measure deplorable."

ISRAEL'S HOPE IN AMERICA

IS JERUSALEM to be delivered by Americans? At least such is the aim and hope of American Jews as made manifest at the eighteenth annual Zionist convention held in Boston. The war has created a crisis for European Jews, we hear from various quarters, and ten out of the fourteen millions of the race are unable to help themselves because of the mighty conflict of the nations. "Let us Americans, therefore, lead earnestly, courageously, and joyously in the struggle for the liberation of the Jewish people," says Louis D. Brandeis, in submitting his report as Chairman of the Provisional Committee for general Zionist affairs. "Let every man and every woman do his or her part!" And these words brought forth an outburst of applause, relates a correspondent of the New York *Times*, which was not merely the effect of "fervid oratory," but "the expression of zeal to accomplish the dream of two thousand years." As an actual effort in the line of realization, we are told that $68,000 has been raised toward the support of Palestinian institutions and to keep intact the international organization. The contributions for Palestine relief amount to $290,000; and Zionists have also contributed generously for the relief of Jews in Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, as Mr. Brandeis points out—

"Zionists are convinced that the miseries of the Jews can never be satisfactorily dealt with by merely relieving individual distress or correcting individual acts of injustice. They are convinced that the Jews' main efforts should be directed not to charity, but to removing the causes which make charity necessary. They are convinced that, to remove the causes of misery and injustice, the Jews' thoughts must be directed less to the sufferings of individual Jews than to the wrongs to the Jewish people. They are convinced that the wrongs to the Jewish people will not end until full liberty is attained. To that full attainment of liberty the consummation of the specific Zionist purpose of securing a publicly recognized, legally secured home in Palestine is indispensable."

He strongly urged, we read, a call for a congress "to represent, if possible, the Jews of every part of the world, which should take action on grave questions which affect vitally the welfare of the whole Jewish people." However, as more than ten millions of the fourteen millions of Jews in the world live in countries now at war, it becomes the duty of the three million Jews in America to act for their brethren in this endeavor, according to the notion of Mr. Brandeis, who advises a congress of American Jews, and adds:

"American Jews have not only the right but the duty to act. We are free from political or civil disability, and are relatively prosperous. Our fellow Americans are infused with a high and generous spirit, which insures the approval of our struggle to ennoble, liberate, and otherwise improve the condition of an important part of the human race. The congress should speak not upon one, but on all the issues involved in the Jewish problem—issues long existing, which the war has accentuated and upon which a decision may soon be demanded. The facts concerning our forty self-governing colonies, and the new Palestinian development, are making the world—non-Jews as well as Jews—realize that Zionism is no longer a dream. Our problem has become one of practical concern to statesmen. Whether the Jewish problem shall now be solved depends primarily not upon others, but upon us."

THE "WAR-BABIES" SCARE

"IN THE WHOLE HISTORY of the invidious art of fouling one's own nest there has probably never been so complete a masterpiece as the war-babies outcry of a few weeks ago." In these words the Manchester *Guardian* stigmatizes a rumor that spread like wildfire, occupied columns of the newspapers in England, and was noticed in these pages, regarding the unscrupulous immorality of the British Army in the neighborhood of training-camps. The findings of a committee of the British National Union of Women Workers seem to justify the strong words of the Manchester paper. Indeed, that journal finds it "difficult to think with charity of those who began it, tho the number of ordinarily sober-minded people who helped to spread it by accepting and passing on wild statements on the slightest evidence or on no evidence at all shows that it is to be reckoned as part of the psychology of war, like the amazing story of the Russian troops who traveled through England last September." Newspapers also are strongly rebuked for turning "an unexamined rumor into a national alarm." The committee had among its members representatives of some of the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, who set out to discover the facts upon which to base the relief-work that they contemplated. Here are some instances of the results of the investigations embodied in the report, which appears in the London *Standard:*

"We were told that in many places the Local Government Board was making large additions to the lying-in wards of the infirmaries. Not a single new bed has been ordered.

"We were told that in a well-known maternity hospital preparations were being made to add 15 new wards, and that 50 beds had been placed at the disposal of our informant. We learned that the additions being made to the hospital were begun in 1913, and that it had received no more illegitimate cases than usual.

"We heard that in an important place the lying-in ward of the infirmary was full, and that they were contemplating opening a new ward. On inquiry it proved that there was not a single case in the ward, and that no new ward was contemplated.

"In a northern city, where the wildest statements had been made, inquiry at a manufactory employing 3,000 girls showed that there was only a single case among them, and that a doubtful one.

"In another place, where it was said that 500 cases were known and that 200 had already been received into homes, investigation has shown that there are not more than three.

"In another it was stated that 40 girls had already been discharged from one department of a factory on account of their condition. This proved to be entirely false.

"Of those individual cases reported to us very few are under 16; many are girls known as having already borne a bad character and as having had illegitimate children previously. Place after place reports 'nothing abnormal,' 'no increase expected,' 'no appreciable increase.'

"Everywhere there appear to be agencies ready to deal with the cases of such girls as need help. In this connection, too, we would also call attention to the recent circular of the Local Government Board, in which they impress upon the guardians the need of discriminating 'between different classes of unmarried mothers, *e.g.*, between young women with their first child and depraved women who habitually make a convenience of the workhouses; the association of these two classes should be

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avoided. In dealing with the first class the guardians will often find it advantageous to avail themselves of the help of the voluntary associations which undertake to receive these women into maternity homes. The board have sanctioned subscriptions by many boards of guardians to associations of this kind.'"

The general conclusion arrived at by the Committee about the reports that have been circulated as to the large numbers of "war-babies" is that they are without foundation, and "reflect unfairly on the characters of our soldiers and our girls." Some qualifying and hortatory words are added to show that the psychological unrest, particularly of young girls, is a matter needing precautionary treatment:

"We do not mean to deny that there has been grave cause for anxiety on account of the prevailing low moral standard, as well as on account of intemperance, often the result of thoughtless treating; nor that there have been much giddiness and foolish excitability among the young girls, leading often to most undesirable conduct. We must remember that this is the result in part of the same spirit of unrest and excitement which makes others ready to believe and repeat the most exaggerated statements without due evidence. We recognize that we need to build up in ourselves and in all those with whom we come in contact—and especially in the young and inexperienced—a more serious and self-controlled spirit, which will enable us all to face in a calm and courageous temper the dangers and difficulties of the present crisis. But we feel that the way in which the subject has been treated in many quarters is likely, as some of those who have answered our questions have said, to do incalculable harm. We are called upon, therefore, to redouble our efforts to provide for our girls a wholesome outlet for their natural excitement and for the patriotic zeal which has been aroused in them. Our girls need wise friends now more than ever, who will help them to discipline themselves and to realize what they can do for the service of their country. The work both of the Women Patrols and of the League of Honor will contribute powerfully in this direction, and supplement what the older organizations are doing."

ANGELIC INTERVENTION AT MONS

A STRANGE STORY that has gone abroad through England almost as widely as the rumor of the "war-babies" is that at the battle of the Mons the British were saved by angelic intervention. The heavenly hosts are said to have appeared on the side of the British, heartening them in their efforts and striking terror to the Germans. The story has found support from Dr. Horton, the well-known British Congregational clergyman, who mentioned it in a sermon. Both religious and secular papers are now discussing the credibility of such stories of miraculous intervention, and a Church paper like *The Guardian* is obliged to answer the protests of some of its readers against the warning it uttered "in the matter of undue readiness to believe stories of the miraculous." The origin of the story now seems to be discovered in a "little essay in allegory" contributed to an evening paper by Mr. Arthur Machen. In a letter to *The Evening News* (London) the author himself confesses to the part he played:

"Some time in last September I was thinking of the terrible and heroic retreat from Mons. It is many years since I have told a tale, but somehow there was a fire in that history that burned in me, and made me wish that I could celebrate it in some poor fashion. And so the tale of 'The Bowmen' came into my head. Very, very briefly, it is the story of the British troops at the point of agony and despair, hopelessly outnumbered in men and guns. One of our soldiers invokes the help of the champion of England, St. George. St. George brings up the spirits of the Agincourt bowmen in array, and the German host is annihilated by their ghostly arrows. That is all. It was quite a simple, ordinary little legend of the battle-field, and I wrote it and dismissed it, and wished I could have made it better. I may say, once for all, that I had heard no kind or sort of rumor of any spiritual intervention during the retreat from Mons, nor any faintest echo of such rumor. 'The Bowmen,' as printed in *The Evening News*, was invention as much as any story can be invention. Everybody would have it that the tale was true. The clergy said so. The Army said so. The occultists said so. All sorts of vague authorities—'an officer,' 'a soldier,' 'a correspondent'—were quoted to show that the incident of spiritual intervention, or something very like it, had actually happened. The names of these witnesses were not given."

Dr. Horton, it now appears, was satisfied by evidence "not first-hand or even second-hand." But Mr. Machen, after going to see him, found that in any event Dr. Horton holds that such a case of spiritual intervention is "eminently credible." Mr. Machen quotes the clergyman as saying:

"I was more particularly disposed to believe in the story of the angelic apparition during the retreat from Mons, from what I heard myself from an army reader. He told me that all the men who were in that retreat were changed men. They had all prayed, and they had all felt a sense as of spiritual uplifting; and so the tale seemed to me congruous with their experiences."

The New Statesman (London), one of the newer English weeklies that treat mainly of politics and literature, lends a hospitable ear to the story, viewing it in the light of many accepted instances of angelic participation in the affairs of men:

"Poor Joan of Arc saved her country and lost her life owing to the vision of an angel. It is not the vision but the voices that figure most in her story, but it all began with a vision. When she was in her thirteenth year she was running a race with some other girls who were watching sheep with her in a meadow, when she ran so fast that her feet did not seem to be touching the ground, and one of the other girls cried, 'Jeanne, I see you flying close to the earth.' When she was resting afterward a youth spoke to her and told her to go home, for her mother needed her. This youth was really an angel, for when she went home she found her mother had not sent for her at all, but was angry with her for leaving the sheep. . . . . .

"The story of Jeanne d'Arc is at least as incredible as the story of the angels at Mons, and yet how many of us in our hearts disbelieve it? Joan with her angels, like Socrates with his demon, is a figure too vital in the grave procession of history to be dismissed with a lofty omniscience of unbelief. The human imagination, at any rate, will not surrender the world of angels without a struggle. Do we believe in angels? Do we disbelieve in them? We know nothing."

The Guardian, in its editorial capacity, reminds its correspondents, however, of the common danger of confusing two very different things:

"They fail to realize that the line is broad which separates belief in a general possibility from belief in a specific alleged event. He would be a poor Christian who did not believe in the possibility of celestial intervention in human affairs; but he is perfectly entitled—he is, indeed, bound—to refuse credence to a supposed particular instance of such intervention unless and until he is satisfied that there is good evidence to support it. In the case of the angels of Mons, vast numbers of people were ready to pledge their faith to something for which they had no evidence whatever—something which we now know, as an absolute certainty, did not occur. We last week entered a *caveat* against this readiness to believe without evidence, and the explanation which was forthcoming almost before the ink was dry upon our caution is our complete justification. In this case the will to believe was, with many people, stronger than the evidential sense. In such matters we all have the will to believe; but we injure rather than help religion by overreadiness to accept current talk as conclusive evidence. The system of concealment—sometimes absolutely necessary, sometimes merely silly—upon which this war is being conducted has encouraged large crops of wild rumors, none of which has been too absurd to obtain credence; and it would be disastrous if those who are unassailably satisfied that all human events have spiritual antecedents showed themselves ready to believe a rumor simply because it had a peculiarly obvious and immediate spiritual bearing. It is very much our duty to protect the sacred *arcana* from vulgarization, and we are failing in that duty when we pin our faith to that which, for aught we know, is mere chatter, or, as in the case of the angels of Mons, an indirect echo of a clever and deliberate imagining. Nothing is more natural or more human than to long, in difficulty or emergency, for a sign from Heaven; yet such a longing is a mere negation of faith, for, after all, it is by faith and only very seldom by sight that we have to walk. 'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'"

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HISTORY OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

(*Continued from page* 195)

into effect, and Germany, in reply to our protests, recommended that convoys accompany American merchantmen. If neutral vessels should enter the closed area and meet disaster, our Government was told, "Germany disclaimed all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences."

America protested to Great Britain also against its interference with our trade with Germany and its use of neutral flags on British merchant-ships. Britain and Germany were both asked to remove mines from open waters, and the Allies were requested to permit the distribution of foodstuffs to German civilians. This was on February 25. On March 1, four days later, Premier Asquith answered that in retaliation for the war-zone decree, Great Britain would endeavor to cut off all supplies for Germany. The blockade, which began March 15, extended not only to commerce entering or leaving German ports, but to commerce of German origin or destination passing through neutral ports. Dutch commerce was hard hit by this decree; and while the English gave those who had purchased German goods an extension of time to get them out, many American merchants suffered loss. Germany, cut off from supplies, had been facing the probability of a hunger-problem for months, and had been preparing for it with systematic forethought. The "war-bread," made of a potato-and-flour mixture, became a staple of the national diet. Bread-tickets were issued to all Germany and no one could get his bread without them. The likelihood of starvation was a common newspaper topic, and the submarine warfare on England, with its disregard of former war-usages, was declared justified by the British efforts to starve the civilians of the Fatherland. As spring and summer came, however, it grew evident that there was food enough for all, and reports even had it that provisions were cheaper in Berlin than in London.

The British command of the sea had another result more serious for all concerned. The Allies could purchase all kinds of war-material in every part of the world; the Teutonic Powers could import only what could be smuggled across neutral borders clandestinely. The latter methods are rumored to have given Germany and Austria no little material, but nothing in comparison to the enormous shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, provisions, clothing, metals, chemicals, and arms and ammunition of all kinds flowing in a steady stream to the Allied ports. As the German people came to realize that America was the main neutral source of supplies for their foes, anger against America took its place alongside the hate for England. German-Americans formed organizations in the United States and used every influence to secure an embargo by law upon the exportation of war-material, but could not induce Congress to act. They accused President Wilson of unneutrality in permitting the exports, but he replied that a change would be equally unneutral to the Allies. Germany hinted in its note of March 2 that any means to stop shipments of war-material from neutral to belligerent states would be most welcome, but came out plainly in a memorandum delivered to our State Department by Count Bernstorff on April 2, and challenged American neutrality. Admitting that "perhaps in former wars Germany furnished belligerents with war-material," it was argued, however, that in such cases there was an open market, and the question was "merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it." At present, America is the only such source, and "is supplying only Germany's enemies," and was therefore called upon to stop it, "or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs." In our reply on April 21, Count Bernstorff was reminded that Anglo-American negotiations were "hardly appropriate" for German-American discussion, and was told that "this Government holds . . . that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustified departure from the principle of strict neutrality."

THE "LUSITANIA"

Such was the situation when the American oil-steamer *Gulflight* was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning off the Scilly Isles, on May 1, with three deaths resulting. One American had lost his life previously when the British passenger-steamer *Falaba* was torpedoed by a German submarine on March 28, and 120 others of the passengers and crew were lost. These events paled into insignificance, however, when, on May 7, the great Cunard liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed without warning off Kinsale, Ireland, and sank in fifteen minutes, with a loss of 1,152 lives, of whom 114 were Americans. It is not too much to say that a shock of horror ran throughout the civilized world, outside the Central Powers, as shown by the quotations in these pages from the organs of public opinion. All eyes turned to Washington, to see what the response would be to this bold challenge. On May 13, our note was dispatched to Germany, recounting the cases mentioned above, upholding "the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant-ships of belligerent nationality," holding the German Government "to a strict accountability" and expressing the confident expectation that it would disavow the act, "make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure," and "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare." Germany replied, on May 28, alleging that the *Lusitania* was "an auxiliary cruiser," with guns "mounted under decks and masked" and carrying "Canadian troops and munitions." Its destruction, then, was an act of "just self-defense," and the Cunard Company, not the German submarine, "wantonly caused the death of so many passengers," because it "tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried." On June 9, a rejoinder was dispatched which Mr. Bryan declined to sign, resigning his post as Secretary of State because of his fear that it might lead to war. In this note the German Government was assured that it was "misinformed" in thinking the *Lusitania* armed, "convincing evidence" to the contrary was requested, and the right of American citizens to travel the high seas was strongly reaffirmed. A month elapsed before the German answer came. It recounted at considerable length England's efforts to starve Germany, defended the sinking of the Cunarder along much the same lines as in former notes, but failed to produce evidence of masked guns, and proposed a *modus vivendi* for the future by which German submarines would respect American steamships, a certain number of neutral vessels to be taken under the American flag and four enemy ships to be similarly taken over, all to be plainly marked and guaranteed by the Government to have no contraband cargo.

The American reply, sent a few days ago, rejected this plan and strongly reaffirmed the American position.

Germany exprest regret, on July 15, for a submarine attack on the American steamer *Nebraskan* on May 25, and declared its "readiness to make compensation." Austria, on about the same date, sent a protest to Washington against our war-exports to the Allies.

Submarine attacks on British merchant-shipping had been continuing, causing serious loss, but not isolating Britain or interrupting trade disastrously. Sir A. Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, announced on July 7 that out of almost 20,000 vessels entering or leaving Liverpool since the submarine blockade began, 29 had been sunk by German submarines, or that "of every 1,000 voyages in or out of Liverpool, 998 were completed without molestation." Statistics for other ports

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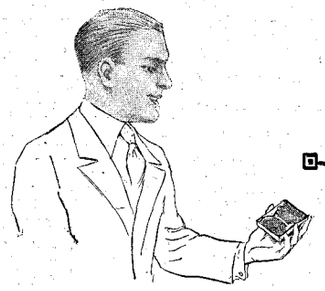

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have not been given. Figures for British shipbuilding have been quoted, however, to show that the British have been building steamers faster than the Germans have been sinking them. At the same time the possibilities of the submarines have been recognized by all countries, and the British have realized the grave consequences that may follow the completion of the many powerful undersea craft said to be building in German shipyards. The potentialities of the seagoing submersible were brought home to naval observers when it was reported that much of the havoc among the Allied fleet at the Dardanelles had been caused by a German *U*-boat which had made its way thither without detection.

AEROPLANES AND "ZEPPELINS"

Great expectations had awaited the performances of the aeroplanes and dirigibles, and their work has proved invaluable to the armies to which they are attached, but their value has been mainly in reconnaissance. In former wars "the eyes of the army" have been the cavalry; in this conflict the cavalry have yielded that distinction to the airmen. Aeroplanes have hovered over the long battle-lines, spying every movement in the hostile trenches, searching for the hidden artillery, and signaling the information back to headquarters. Duels in midair have been reported, too, but the aerial conflicts of winged armies foreseen by the poets have not taken place.

Aerial raids, however, have occurred from time to time. Antwerp was visited by a *Zeppelin* on the night of August 24, and 10 civilians were killed and 11 wounded by falling bombs. Paris was crossed on September 27 by a German aeroplane which killed and wounded several pedestrians. Christmas day at Cuxhaven was marred by a visit of a number of hostile British aeroplanes, and on the next day several French aeroplanes raided Metz. March 21 saw a *Zeppelin* raid on Paris, in which seven or eight civilians were hurt. But the chief interest has attended the *Zeppelin* raids into England. Germans who have been uttering the wish for the punishment of England from on high have also been hoping, so travelers have reported, for the destruction of London by a fleet of *Zeppelins*. Nor has the British capital been free from apprehension. On Jan. 20 the *Zeppelins* dropt 20 bombs on Norfolk coast towns, 70 miles from London, killing four persons and wounding ten. On April 14 they visited Blyth, Wallsend, and other places on the Tyne, 250 miles from the capital, and, on the 15th, Canterbury, Sittingbourne, and Faversham, only 30 miles away. On April 30 it was Ipswich, 66 miles distant; on May 11, the Suffolk coast, 45 miles off; May 16, Ramsgate, 65 miles; May 27, Southend, 35 miles, and on May 31 they reached London, killing four persons and causing several fires, all further information being suppresst by the British authorities. A more fatal raid came on June 6, when 25 were killed in London suburbs, and on June 16 occurred a visit which Berlin avers destroyed the navy-yard and arsenals at South Shields. British reports merely gave the number of killed as sixteen and the wounded forty.

In retaliation, it was announced, for German killings of civilians by air-attacks, French aeroplanes bombarded Karlsruhe on June 15, killing and wounding over 200.

As in the case of the submarines, the tide of war has not been turned by aerial craft, but the possibilities are admittedly very great, and expectations are gaged accordingly.

AT THE DARDANELLES

In turning from the Western to the Eastern campaigns, we find that West and East meet in the Anglo-French attack on Turkey. Turkey entered the war in November, and, after futile and costly efforts to invade Egypt and Russian Transcaucasia, found its control of the Dardanelles challenged by an Anglo-French naval expedition, which shelled the outer forts on February 2. A British submarine had entered the strait several weeks earlier and had sunk the Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh* on December 13. The bombardment of February 2 had little effect, but it was renewed on the 19th, and by the 25th all the forts at the entrance were silenced. The Allied fleet then moved boldly up the strait and attacked the next group of fortifications, but experienced a grave reversal of fortune. On March 18 the British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battle-ship *Bouvet* were sunk by mines sent drifting down in the current, and the British *Inflexible* and the French *Gaulois* were disabled. On April 2 the British battle-ship *Lord Nelson* went down, and the Allied fleet withdrew. A change of tactics was evidently necessary, and under cover of a new bombardment troops were landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25. This force began an advance that proved to be slow, arduous, and costly. On April 28, Turkey announced that a British destroyer was sunk, a French cruiser was on fire, and three British battle-ships were badly damaged. These reverses, with the failure to begin the widely advertised spring "drive" in France, aroused intense dissatisfaction in England and led to a reorganization of the British Cabinet on May 25, to include leaders of both parties. Two days later the British battle-ship *Majestic* was torpedoed and sunk in the Dardanelles, and the Turks also reported the destruction of the British battle-ships *Triumph* and *Agamemnon*. The loss of the *Agamemnon* is denied by the British. On June 18 the Allies announced that they held ten

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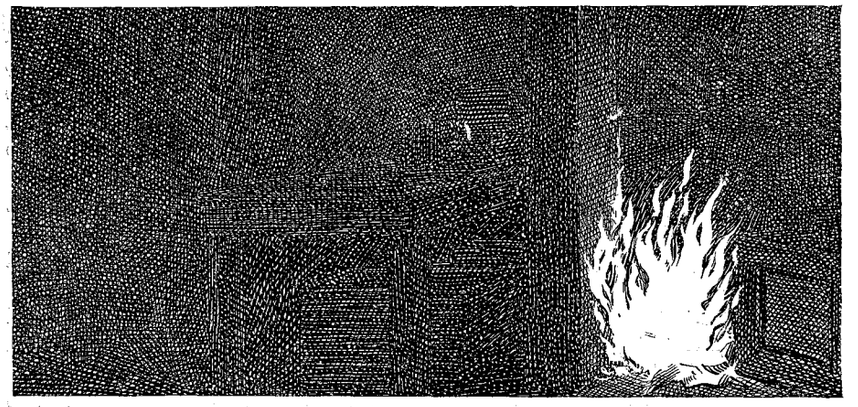
square miles of the Gallipoli Peninsula, since when small advances of a few hundred yards at a time have been reported.

But if the British Dardanelles campaign is a "muddle," as the British press admit, it must also be recorded that the German press have been disappointed in their hope that Turkey's entrance would start a "Holy War," a rising of the Moslem millions that would force England and France to sue for peace. The "Holy War" was proclaimed, but aside from a few sporadic acts of violence in India and North Africa, no response followed from the faithful.

AUSTRIAN INVASIONS OF SERVIA

For a country which was the immediate cause of the war, Servia's campaign has occupied but a minor place in importance. On July 25, three days before Austria's declaration of war, King Peter transferred the seat of government from Belgrade to Kragujevatz. An Austrian bombardment of Belgrade began immediately after the war-declaration, and on August 5 the Austrians attempted to cross the Save River, but were repulsed by a Servian force, which in turn made an incursion into Austria. On August 10 a Servian and Montenegrin force invaded Bosnia, and on the 14th advanced into Herzegovina. The Servian forces were successful in clashes with the Austrians on the 16th and 17th, and the Montenegrin troops occupied Tchaintza after a fierce battle. It became evident that the Austrian punitive expedition into Servia must be strengthened or withdrawn, and, as a Russian invasion was impending on the north, the latter alternative was indicated as likely in reports from Austria on August 23. Apparently this was not done, however, until a month later, when Servia officially reported having crusht an Austrian army of invasion on September 21, near the Drina River. This closed the first Austrian invasion.

The second invasion began on November 6, when the Austrians captured Kostajnik. On the 17th they won a victory over the Servians at Valjevo, altho the Servians halted the Austrian advance on the 21st. On the 29th the Austrians captured Suvotor, near Valjevo, and on the 30th they took Belgrade, after a siege of 126 days. This marked the culmination of the second invasion, for the Servians rallied strongly on December 3, and on the 8th brought to a successful conclusion a six-day battle near Mount Rudnik, and regained Valjevo and Ushitza. On the 12th the invading Austrians had fallen back to the border with a reported loss of 28,000 men, and on the 14th one Servian army recaptured Belgrade while another, farther south, routed three Austrian army corps. The Austrians then fell back across the Danube and Save rivers, and on the 30th news reports had it that Austria had abandoned



WILL YOUR WATCHMAN DISCOVER THIS —before it gets going?

By RICHARD S. CHILDS

MIDNIGHT! A little baby fire like this. (All fires are babies at first.) It makes no noise and little smoke and smell. Only the dim flicker of light on the ceiling. The watchman won't be around to punch the clock for forty minutes! Will he discover it before it gets going? Here the story divides, for this story has two endings.

ENDING NUMBER 1

THE flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and gets at some cardboard boxes.

Then it goes fast.

It is two feet square—now four feet—now ten as it leaps the aisles in two directions with a roar.

That rush order awaiting shipment flames up and you've lost a customer. That raw material that the department downstairs is dependent on catches fire and the department automatically goes out of business for weeks. Nearby are the patterns that can't be replaced in time for the season's trade.

Twenty feet away is the office with all your current correspondence and records. Can you reconstruct your business from memory if they go?

The watchman downstairs finishes his chat with the policeman and ambles into the freight elevator. Slowly it creeps up. He punches the recorder on the first floor, then up again and finds the second floor all right. Not till he reaches the fifth floor does he suddenly become aware that something is wrong on the seventh. He hurries upward, opens the elevator door and faces a roar of flame and choking smoke. Down again as fast as the elevator can go—it is too slow for him now—and he steps out and runs downstairs shouting "*Fire*". Five tedious minutes before the engines come, five more before the water-tower is spurting thousands of gallons into the windows!

No work for employes next morning. Only wet, black wreckage and frenzied attempts to hold trade. $5,000 damage and you're lucky. The insurance doesn't cover the rough $10,000 lost by interruption of work and the cost and delay of again erecting a "going business".

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ENDING NUMBER 2

THE flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and meanwhile sends a column of heat to the ceiling where there hangs a pipe fitted with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler heads. The fusible metal strut in the nearest head softens in the heat and swish! spurt! down comes a drenching rain over a space ten feet square and clang-clang goes the big sprinkler alarm bell downstairs. The watchman jumps and comes on the run. He reaches the seventh floor in time to see the last feeble spiral of smoke perish under the sprinkler. He turns off the water and reviews the $5.00 worth of damage.

Next morning—business as usual!

* * * *

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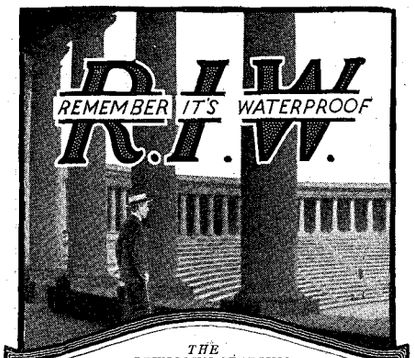

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the Servian campaign. The Servians reported wholesale atrocities by the Austrian forces during this invasion, and Austria has replied with a charge of "unspeakable outrages" by Servian and Montenegrin troops. Austro-Servian hostilities have not been resumed upon any considerable scale during the past seven months, but the Servian and Montenegrin forces have invaded Albania and taken Durazzo and Skutari.

The Servian victory at Valjevo proved costly. They found there 3,000 Austrian sick and wounded, many of them suffering from typhus and relapsing fever. The typhus infection spread like wildfire, and conditions soon became appalling. Heroic and self-sacrificing doctors and nurses went to Servia from Great Britain and America, and in June the typhus epidemic was under control, but not until approximately 100,000 had perished, several of the American rescuers being among the victims. American doctors and nurses also entered Austria to aid in staying the ravages of typhus there.

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR

THE INVASIONS OF EAST PRUSSIA

Russia was to be the hammer, in the strategy of the Allies, while England and France were to be the anvil, and between them Germany was to be crusht. Following this plan, a strong Russian force invaded East Prussia on August 17. As in every other invasion in this war, whether Russian, German, Austrian, or Servian, terrible atrocities are charged against the invaders. But in this case the invading troops were to make but a brief stay. On August 27 they met the redoubtable von Hindenburg in the famous battle of Tannenberg, and in three days the Russian Army was in flight back over the borders, leaving 90,000 prisoners in German hands. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has called this the greatest battle in history, while McCormick admits in an account approved by the Russian General Staff that "judged by the standards of other wars the defeat of Tannenberg is one of the most severe in history," tho he adds that "judged as a fragment of the strategy of this great war, it assumes a different aspect." Its tremendous importance to Germany seems to lie in the fact that it freed the German people of the fear of the Cossack. Von Hindenburg became at a leap the great national hero. After Tannenberg he pursued the retreating Russians out of East Prussia and through their own province of Suwalki to the Niemen River, but failed to cross the river, despite terrific efforts, and after a week of heavy fighting around Augustovo the Germans were defeated and driven out of northern Poland.

In October, again a Russian force made a thrust at the important port of Königsberg, in East Prussia, but without success By November 10 they had been pushed back over the border at the north on Wirballen, but in East Prussia they still held Lyck and Soldau, and on the 12th took Johannisberg—all three German border cities. Alternate successes and reverses swung the battle-line to and fro in this region during November and December until, on Christmas day, the Russians again ventured into the ill-fated Masurian Lake region and sustained a stinging defeat near Lötzen, losing many prisoners. By New-year's day they were back in the Russian province of Suwalki.

A third invasion of East Prussia was begun in January by two Russian armies which advanced by two routes on Königsberg, but a decisive victory was again gained in the Masurian Lake region by the Germans, who took 50,000 Russian prisoners in nine engagements and expelled the invaders in the middle of February. On February 24 the Germans stormed and took Przasnysz in Poland, with 10,000 prisoners, only to lose it again on the 27th.

A counter-invasion from East Prussia was begun by the Germans in May, striking toward Riga, on the Baltic, and considerable territory has been gained in that direction. With von Hindenburg said to be in command, this invasion is considered by many observers to threaten gravely the Russian Baltic provinces.

INVASIONS OF POLAND

At the beginning of the war an Austrian army entered Russian Poland and began thrusting toward Warsaw, which thus became endangered just when von Hindenburg had defeated the Russian force at Tannenberg. The first clash was an Austrian victory, at Krasnik, when the Russian Army was thrown back in disorder upon Lublin, ninety miles from Warsaw. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Russian commander-in-chief, brought all available reenforcements upon Lublin and at the same time also attacked the Austrians on the Gila-Lipa River. In a furious battle the Austrians were defeated by the Bulgarian general Dimitrieff, who had led the Bulgarians in the Balkan wars and is now wearing the Czar's uniform. But worse was to follow for Austria. Capturing Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, on September 3, the Russians took the Austrians in the rear, and at Ravarusska, on the 10th, the Austrian general Auffenberg was defeated and most of his army was taken. Russia reckoned the Austrian losses in the first half of September at 250,000.

Russia, in turn, now threatened Krakow, but von Hindenburg appeared upon the scene, and on October 4 the Russian advance upon the city was halted and forced back across the San. Following up this advantage, a formidable German attack began to

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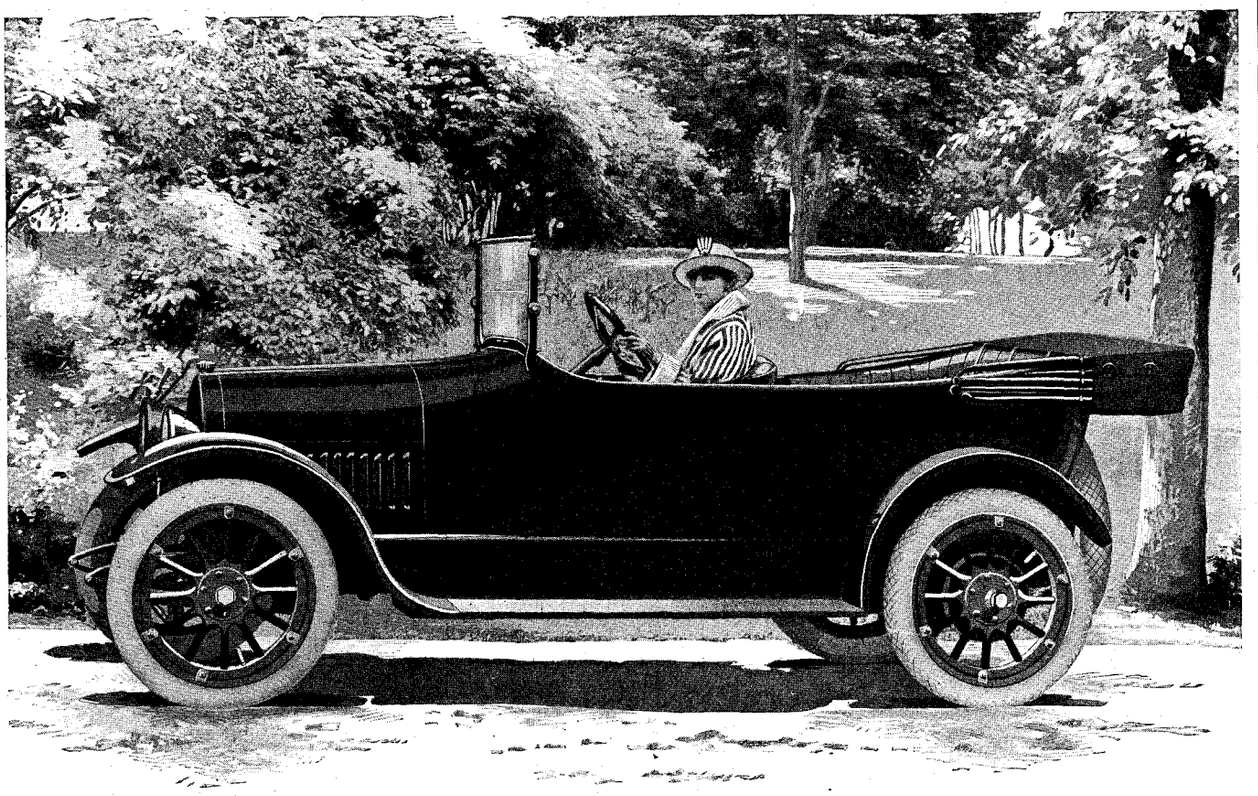

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develop all along the southwestern border of Poland, striking northeast at Warsaw. Przemysl, besieged by a Russian army, was temporarily relieved by the Austrians on the 12th, and fighting was in progress in many places in southwestern Poland, while German forces advanced to within twenty miles of Warsaw. Heavy Russian reenforcements arrived on the battle-line on the 18th, however, and the German invaders were forced back. By the 25th the Germans had been driven beyond Lodz and Radom, which were taken.

But the repulse of this German invasion of central and southern Poland was only temporary. In the middle of November two new German armies entered these regions. By the 17th heavy fighting was in progress about Lodz. A German disaster was narrowly averted on the 23d, when Mackensen's army fell into a Russian trap and was surrounded, but it cut its way out with a loss of 10,000 prisoners, and the advance continued. The Germans took Lodz on December 5, and by the 12th concentrated upon Lowicz, capturing it on the 18th. On the 19th their advance was halted on the Bzura River, only thirty miles from Warsaw, and this line was stubbornly maintained for many months. The next German advance upon Warsaw was to come from another direction.

INVASIONS OF GALICIA

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was taken by Russia, on September 3, in the process of ousting the first Austrian invasion of Poland, as noted above. By September 19 the Russians had crossed the San River and, on the 21st, they took Jaroslaw and besieged Przemysl. Leaving a force to continue the siege, they pushed on, taking Tarnow on October 3 and advancing upon Krakow. Another force advanced through the Karpathian passes in Hungary. Von Hindenburg relieved Krakow's peril by halting the Russian advance on October 4 and hurling their army back across the San, but in November they were back again and defeated the forces defending Krakow, on the 26th, at Brzesko. In ten days a Russian army of 270,000 men was before the city and the suburbs were under bombardment. This is the nearest the Russians have been able to come to Krakow, however. On December 19 they were compelled to fall back across the Nida River, and on the 25th a second Austrian relief of Przemysl was narrowly prevented. The siege of Przemysl was prest with great vigor and tenacity, and Russia's greatest victory of the war came on March 22, when it fell, with the unconditional surrender of its garrison of 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, 2,000 other officers, and 117,000 men.

This victory proved to be Russia's high-water mark for the year. In April, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg took command of

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the Eastern armies of both the Central Powers and the tide turned heavily against the Czar. The right wing, under Mackensen, advanced rapidly. On May 2 strong Austro-German attacks gained a great victory near Tarnow, with the capture of 30,000 Russians, and the pressure on this flank forced a general Russian retreat from Hungary and the Karpathian passes. On the 5th Tarnow was taken and the Russians were driven beyond the Donajec and Biala rivers; on the 19th the troops of the two Kaisers forced the passage of the San. On June 2 Przemysl was retaken. On the 5th the Russians tried to make a stand behind the lake region near Grodek, but were outflanked, and on the 8th the Teutonic armies crossed the Dniester near Lemberg and took Stanislau. Mosciska was occupied on the 13th. Petrograd announced the capture of 15,000 prisoners in three days in this fighting, but this brought from Vienna the statement that in the first fifteen days of June 122,408 Russian prisoners were taken, with 53 cannon and nearly 200 machine guns. Reports began to be current that the Russian retreat was due to a lack of ammunition, while the Teutonic armies were said to be gaining by the use of poisonous gases and a smothering fire of high-explosive shells. Dispatches of June 19 had it that William II. was at the Galician front, and on June 22 Lemberg was recaptured. By the 23d, save for a force in eastern Galicia, all Russian troops were over the Galician border into Russia.

The defense of Austria now turned into an invasion of Russia, and the Austro-German force, said to number 2,000,000 men, advanced steadily northward between the Bug and Vistula rivers, a new route of invasion in this war, and on July 1 took the fortress of Zamosc. London, on the 5th, estimated Mackensen's advance at five miles a day, but announced on the 7th that the Russians had halted the invasion. On the 8th news came that the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, in his haste to take Lublin, had pushed too far ahead of his German allies and had been outflanked and defeated at Zamosc, Krasnik, and Urzedow, on the Visnika River, losing 15,000 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. The Austro-German force was soon able to resume the offensive, however, and as we go to press dispatches from London and Petrograd mention the Russian evacuation of Warsaw as a not unlikely possibility.

Another invasion that should be noticed is the Turkish attempt to invade Transcaucasia, which was crusht and driven back in a series of engagements in January. The Turks were again defeated by the Russians at Ardabil, Persia, on March 25, with a loss of 21,000. An expected Russian invasion of Asiatic Turkey, however, has not yet materialized.

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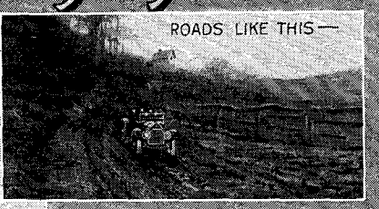

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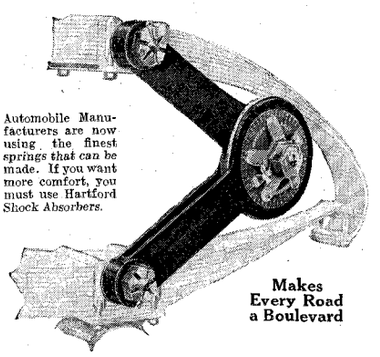

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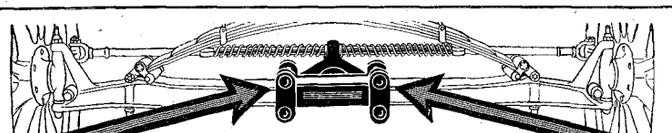

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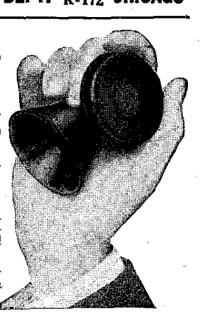

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ITALY'S INVASION OF AUSTRIA

Bernhardi's famous book on "Germany and the Next War" shows that grave doubts of Italy's loyalty to the Triple Alliance had long been felt in the Central Empires, and Dr. Dernburg said when here that Germany and Austria-Hungary did not expect Italy to join them in this conflict. But her shift to the Triple Entente and her invasion of the territory of Austria are denounced in the "Red Book" of Austria-Hungary as an "outrageous breach of faith" and "treachery." Italy declared her neutrality at the beginning of the conflict, explaining that the terms of the Triple Alliance required her to join only in a defensive war. Then on December 11 Italy notified Austria that Article VII of the Triple Alliance provided that in a case like Austria's invasion of Servia there must be "mutual compensation for all territorial or other advantages derived from either beyond the present *status quo*, and which is to be satisfactory to the interests and justified claims of both parties." The compensation Italy desired was the cession of certain areas of Austria along the border, inhabited chiefly by Italians and known as the "Italia Irridenta," or "unredeemed Italy." Part of Albania and islands in the Adriatic were also asked. Austria consented to cede some of the territory demanded, but not enough to meet Italy's wishes. The correspondence will be found presented from both view-points in the Italian "Green Book" and the Austro-Hungarian "Red Book." After months of fruitless bargaining Italy denounced the alliance with the Dual Monarchy on May 4, declaring that—

"Reason and sentiment are indeed in accord in denying that benevolent neutrality be maintained when one of the allies takes up arms for the realization of a program diametrically opposed to the vital interests of the other ally, interests the safeguarding of which constituted the principal reason of the alliance itself."

Austria tried to continue the negotiations, but its offers were unsatisfactory to Italy, and on May 23 Italy declared war in a communication reading in part:

"Fully determined to protect Italian rights and interests with all the means at its disposal, the Royal Government can not evade its duty to take such measures as events may impose upon it against all present and future menaces to the fulfilment of Italy's national aspirations."

The Italian campaigns have followed two lines, one striking across the Alpine passes toward Trent, and the other across the more open country toward Goritz and Trieste. Both have penetrated into Austrian territory, but have not reached their goals. The most important event in the naval operations was the loss of the Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, on July 18, sunk by an Austrian submarine off Cattaro.

CAMPAIGNS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Just as the French and English colonists in America felt called upon to begin killing one another when their home governments were at war, so the British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese forces in Africa have been having a small war of their own with the Germans and with the insurgent Boers in the British "U. S. A."—the Union of South Africa. The Boer rebellion was begun on October 13 by a small force under Colonel Maritz. Maritz was defeated on October 15 and again on November 27, but by October 25 other forces were in the field under Generals De Wet and Beyers. On December 1 De Wet was captured, and just a week later General Beyers was killed. On December 10 Governor-General Buxton announced that 7,000 rebels had been captured and that the rebellion was ended. By February 3 the last fragments of these forces had surrendered. Only General Maritz's force now remained, and on January 24 his 1,200 rebels were decisively defeated at Uppington, Bechuanaland.

Germany's African colonial forces have had no better fortune. In the first month of the war the Germans surrendered Togoland, on the Gulf of Guinea, and in the second month the German Kongo was seized by the British and French. Various small actions were scattered through the spring and summer months of November, December, and January, and in February General Botha, who fought the British in the Boer War, invaded German Southwest Africa. In March he defeated the Germans, who lost 200 prisoners, and on May 1 he took 200 more in another victory. He occupied the capital of the province on May 12, and on July 8 accepted the surrender of the entire German force. One naval event is marked in the dispatches—the sinking of the German cruiser *Königsberg* by two British monitors in the Rufiji River on July 4.

Events in other parts of Africa have been less decisive or less fully reported.

Gentler Sex.—The lady who thinks the atrocities of war are just too terrible for anything will soon go away for the summer and leave the cat with a jar of condensed milk and no can-opener.—*Washington Times.*

Within the Law.—RURAL CONSTABLE—"Now, then, come out o' that. Bathing's not allowed 'ere after eight A.M.!"

THE FACE IN THE WATER—"Excuse me, sergeant, I'm *not* bathing; I'm only drowning."—*Punch.*

Penitent.—"Do you regret, my good man," said the judge, "having killed the pedestrian with your golf-ball?"

"Yes," said the confirmed player, with tears in his eyes; "I do. If he hadn't got in the way, I'd have made that hole in one less than bogie."—*Judge.*

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It is this kind of a car—this one example of V-type efficiency, demonstrated by a year's experience — which the new Cadillac succeeds.

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The new Cadillac is the fruit of experience, acquired in the building of 13,000 V-type Eights, and of their service in the hands of 13,000 users.

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A year ago the Cadillac Company was blazing new paths of progress.

It pioneered new principles and new processes, pushing them to a point of certainty before its first V-type engine was marketed.

Nothing can take the place of that hard and painstaking period of invention, selection, rejection, adjustment and adaptation.

As a result, there is but one V-type standard based on extended experience; that is the Cadillac standard.

There is but one V-type criterion based on a demonstrated certainty; that is the Cadillac criterion.

It is obvious, therefore, that the first Cadillac Eight is the source from which V-type development must borrow its inspiration.

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And the second Cadillac Eight, with that wonderful experience to build upon, naturally and logically marks an advance over the initial achievement.

There are no doubts or uncertainties about it.

Its advantages and virtues are all clear and positive and plain.

It has taken the one safe V-type criterion and carried it to the highest pitch.

It is twelve months away—13,000 cars away—from the least or last element of experiment.

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No really desirable qualities are sacrificed in order that some less essential—which provide more spectacular, but empty "talking points"—may be exploited.

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And we do not believe that it can or will exist for a long time to come.

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Patriot Dog.—Blood will tell. We have a dachshund who is always looking for a place in the sun.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Retaliation.—"Johnny, how did you hurt your hand? I hope you haven't been fighting again."

"Willie Jones called me a liar, mother, an' then he hit me on the fist with his teeth."—*Life.*

Safety First.—"Dearest," he said, "can't I get you a nice diamond ring for Christmas?"

"No, darling," whispered the far-seeing young thing; "I will take the ring now. Let Christmas bring its happy surprizes, just as usual."—*The Evening Star* (*Brooklyn Evening High School*).

Not Alarmed.—"Why are you offering such a thundering big reward for the return of that half-starved-looking animal?"

"Simply to please the wife."

"Goodness, but such a reward will surely bring it back, and then you won't half look sick."

"But, you see, I know it won't. I drowned him myself."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Winner.—An Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman made an agreement among themselves that whoever died first should have five pounds placed on his coffin by each of the others. The Irishman was the first to die. Shortly afterward the Scotchman met the Englishman and asked him if he had fulfilled the agreement.

"Yes," said the Englishman, "I put on five sovereigns. What did you put on?"

"Oh, I jist wrote ma check fer ten poonds," said the Scotchman, "an' took your five sovereigns as change."—*Argonaut.*

A Hymn of Hate.

The following parody of the German "Hymn of Hate" appears in the Toronto *Daily Star*, with "no apologies to Herr Lissauer":

Carrots or beets we hate them not,
We love them not, we hate them not.
Of all the things that land on our plate
There's only one that we loathe and hate;
We love a hundred, we hate but one,
And that we'll hate till kingdom come—
Sauerkraut.

It's known to you all, it's known to you all,
Pilgrims on this terrestrial ball;
Full of vinegar in distress,
Making a most unsavory mess.
Come, let us stand in our eating-place,
An oath to swear to, face to face;
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for all sons of guns to take.
We will never forego our hate;
We have all but a single hate.
We love as one, we hate as one.
And we'll hate that dish if we do it alone—
Sauerkraut.

Wienerwurst, leberwurst, lager beer,
Many a time have given us cheer;
Not so bad if made just right;
Bad to take going to bed at night:
Better by far to lunch in—"The Day."
Then there won't be the devil to pay.
But you we hate with a lasting hate;
We will never forego our hate;
Hate of the stomach and hate of the tongue,
Hate of the senses every one,
Hate of millions who've choked it down;
Hate of the country and hate of the town.
We love a thousand; we hate but one,
And that we'll hate with hate of Hun—
Sauerkraut.

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Sardined.—KNICKER—"How do you suppose men live in a submarine?"

BOCKER—"Didn't you ever have a room in a seaside hotel?"—*New York Sun.*

The Spoilsport.—SCORNFUL SPOUSE—"It needn't make you so grumpy because you swallowed an ant and spilt jam on your trousers and sat on a bumblebee. Good Heavens, a picnic's a picnic, you know!"—*Life.*

Inexplicable.—PROFESSOR (to student)—"What are you laughing at? Not at me?"

STUDENT—"Oh, no, sir."

PROFESSOR—"Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Happy Benedick.—JONES—"I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!"

MRS. BROWN—"No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Bipedalers.—The following interesting notice appeared in the columns of an enterprising Minnesota newspaper:

"I have been instructed by the Village Council to enforce the Ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk.—HARRY SHELLS, Village Marshal."—*New York Tribune.*

Wilson Brand.—After watching the actions of a man who discovered a "fresh-paint" sign on a fence the other day, we were able to better understand the Kaiser's curiosity as to that "strict-accountability" thing.

The man wanted to be sure the paint really was fresh.

It was.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Pitiless.—"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."—*Christian Register.*

Reassuring Mother.—Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is!" replied Edmund, enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Knew His Man.—Monsieur wanted the picture hung to the right; madame wanted it on the left. But monsieur insisted that the servant should hang the picture according to his orders. Consequently Joseph stuck a nail in the wall on the right, but this done, he also went and stuck another in on the left.

"What is that second nail for?" his master inquired in astonishment.

"It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder to-morrow when monsieur will have come round to the views of madame"—*Argonaut.*

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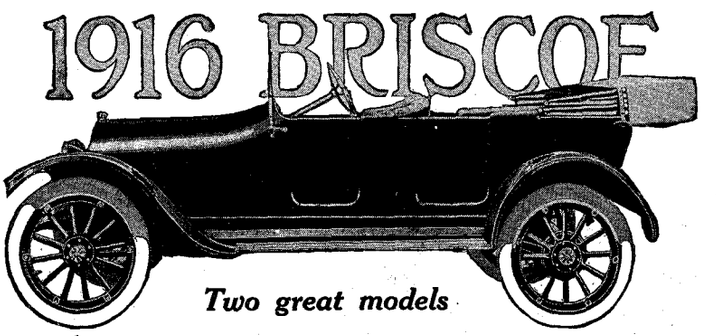

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE CHIEF AMONG SMALL BORROWERS

ON June 30, six months had passed since efforts were begun in New York to substitute for the loan-shark business another, under the Morris plan, that is based on more proper business methods and looks toward a restoration of better justice to small borrowers. It appears from a report of operations during these six months that, in point of numbers, employees of the city were the largest class of borrowers, and next to them employees of the general Government. Third in number were employees of mercantile houses, and fourth, workers in manufacturing establishments. The objects of this company are to lend money in small amounts at reasonable rates of interest to a class many of whom formerly were accustomed to borrow from loan-sharks at high rates, because from banks they could not borrow in such small sums, or could not give to banks the usual kinds of security. Loans by this company are made on the basis of the character of the applicant and that of his indorsers, with proper consideration for their earning power. As outlined in the New York *Times*, the report of the company shows that in its first six months of operation it loaned $296,315 in sums ranging from $25 to $2,000. In January and February its loans totaled $61,780; in March and April they increased to $111,300, and in May and June to $223,235. There were 2,444 borrowers, of whom 553 were city employees and 353 were Government workers. The average loan made for the six months was $121.24. The summary in *The Times* says further:

"Of the total of 2,444 borrowers, only 122 were women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was $25.83. Only 620 were unmarried, with nine unaccounted for. The number of children affected by the loans was 3,932. Borrowers owning real estate numbered 359. The largest number of loans of any one amount was 1,037 of $100 each, followed by 631 loans of $50 each. There were one loan of $2,000, five loans of $1,000, 25 of $500, 70 of $300, 242 of $200, and 243 of $150.

"Under the head of reasons for borrowing, the report shows that 172 loans were requested in order to repay loan-sharks, while 72 were needed to repay loans on pawns and chattels. There were 670 borrowers who wanted money to clean up small miscellaneous debts. Illness and births accounted for 409 loans, deaths for 59, and business expansion for 372. To offset increased household expenses, there were 121 loans sought. Fifty-five persons borrowed money to pay tuition, and 35 to begin business. Twenty-one borrowed to purchase homes, and 74 to pay taxes; 28 needed money to pay their rent. There were 16 borrowers who wanted to get married, and 15 married persons who wanted to begin housekeeping. Insurance premiums accounted for 43, while 61 borrowed to help relatives.

"If a loan is made, but under no other circumstances, a charge toward the cost of investigation is made at the rate of $1 on each $50 loaned. In no case does this charge exceed $5. After the application has been considered and accepted the applicant, together with his comakers, signs a collateral note provided by the company. This note is payable a year after date in a sum equal to the amount of the loan required. Six per cent. interest on this amount is deducted in advance by the company for the period for which the loan is made, which is usually for one year. For every $50 or part thereof that is loaned the borrower subscribes to one Class C instalment certificate of investment. When the note is executed this certificate is assigned to the company, and thus becomes security for the note and a protection for the comakers.

"The borrower pays $1 a week for fifty weeks on each Class C certificate that is subscribed for in this way. At the end of fifty weeks his payments on Class C certificates will equal the amount of his loan. Two weeks later, when the loan is due, the borrower can cash his C certificate and repay his loan, or he may accept options offered by the company that will provide otherwise for the payment of the loan and afford him the opportunity of becoming an investor in the interest-bearing certificates of Class B that are issued by the company."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT

It has been estimated in London that, by the end of the present financial year, the British national debt, in consequence of the war, may reach the huge sum of $10,000,000,000. Since this debt was originated in its present form (that is, in 1689, during the war against Louis XIV.), the increases from time to time have been largely due to war. The purpose in creating a permanent debt for England was to cast the burden of the war on posterity, for whom, as much as for the living, the war was assumed to have been fought. It was criticized at the time, however, as "Dutch finance." Nine years after the original debt was created it amounted to £20,000,000, the interest-rates being from 6 to 8 per cent.

In the London *Economist* recently was printed a brief history of the debt since that time. At the end of George I.'s reign the total funded and unfunded debt was estimated at about £52,000,000. Wars with Spain and France had added some £30,000,000, but by 1756 the unfunded debt was paid off, and interest on the whole converted to a 3 per cent. basis.

The Seven Years' War—what we know in this country as the Old French War, our war being part of the greater European conflict—added £64,500,000 to the debt, which at the Peace of Paris stood at £138,865,000. The ten years of peace that ensued reduced it to £128,583,000, but this total was soon nearly doubled by "the disastrous war with the American colonies, in the course of which the credit of the country went from bad to worse, 3 per cent. consols falling from 89 in 1774 to 54 in 1781, the lowest point touched until in the early years of the French Revolutionary War they collapsed to 47." In 1802 the capital of the funded and unfunded debt amounted to £637,000,000; by 1816 it had risen to £885,000,000, involving an interest-charge of £32,938,000, or more than half of the whole public revenue from taxation. Financial recovery was slow until Peel became a leader in national policy. In 1841 the State's aggregate liabilities still stood at

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£838,000,000 and consols at 90. By 1854 the debt was reduced to £803,000,000, and consols, which had been restored by Peel to par in 1845, stood there till the outbreak of the Crimean War, when the consequent addition of £33,000,000 to the debt set them down 10 per cent. Between 1857 and 1899 the debt was reduced to £635,000,000, and the 2¾ per cents. (created by Goschen's Conversion Act) touched 113 in 1896–7–8.

In 1889, however, was passed the Imperial Defense Act, under which a running expenditure of borrowed money on naval and military works was created—£7,000,000 in 1899—which counteracted the reductions in the sinking-fund and caused a sharp decline in consols. They stood at 103 when the Boer War broke out in 1899, and fell to 91¾ in November, 1901. The Boer War raised the national debt from £635,000,000 in 1899 to £798,000,000 (1903), the highest point at which it had stood since 1867; so that "the savings of thirty-six years of peace were swallowed up by the borrowings of three years of war." On March 31, 1906, altho the sinking-fund had been restored at the close of the war, the debt still stood at £796,000,000. Between 1906 and 1914, however, the Liberal Government succeeded in wiping off £107,000,000, or about two-thirds of the addition due to the Boer War, and the fixt debt charge was £19,500,000, or £24-500,000 including sinking-fund. (2½ per cent. consols stood in 1907 at 84.1.) The figures as commented on above are conveniently summarized by *The Economist* in a table:

NATIONAL DEBT

	Principal
Debt in 1775 (before American War)	£128,583,000
" " 1783 (Peace of Versailles)	249,851,000
" " 1802 (Peace of Amiens)	520,207,060
" " 1816	885,000,000
" " 1857	836,000,000
" " 1899	635,000,000
" " 1903	798,000,000
" " 1914 (March 31)	707,000,000
" " 1915 (March 31)	1,165,802,000

The Economist points out that "the whole of the debt-reduction that had been effected in eight recent years was in 1914 swept way by two months of war," and by "March 31, 1915, £458,000,000 had been added to the national debt, it being then £1,165,802,000. Between March 31 and June 19, another £184,000,000 was added to this total, giving £518,000,000 to be made good by receipts other than from revenue." The writer says further:

"To meet this deficit, the Government had, up to June 19, borrowed £614,000,000. The November war-loan produced £331,000,000; exchequer bonds were issued for £48;000,000, and treasury bills sold to the value of £235,000,000. Of the exchequer bonds, £16,500,000 have been paid off, leaving £597,500,000 as the net receipts from borrowings. But 'expenditure today,' said Mr. McKenna, on June 21, 'is very nearly £3,000,000 a day, and the expenditure is rising.' Revenue brings in £732,000 a day, so that there is a deficiency of £2,250,000 per day, which will grow as expenditure grows. Mr. Lloyd-George put the deficit at the end of the year at £860,000,000, but it will be nearer £900,000,000. In other words, unless revenue is increased by taxation at the end of the financial year, the national debt will have grown from £1,165,000,000 to over £2,065,000,000; and the debt charge from £19,000,000 (exclusive of sinking-fund) to nearly £90,000,000 per annum."

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ENGLISH STEAMSHIP EARNINGS

The effects of war and the closing of ports on the income of the principal British steamship companies were outlined recently by a London correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist*. It is the owners of tramp steamers who in the main have profited and will continue to profit by the high rates of freight-charges which have prevailed since the German ships were obliged to suspend business. The writer says, however, that the market "seems quite cheerful about the position of the great liner companies." Comparative figures are given of prices for shares, this year and for two previous years, of the three companies whose capital is most widely distributed. The correspondent believes the changes shown in prices do not reflect any general change of view as to the security of British seagoing commerce, but that they are due to "causes peculiar to the companies concerned." In the case of the Cunard Company, the dividend was doubled, and in consequence the shares advanced. The P. & O., however, left its dividend unchanged. The writer goes on to say:

"An increase recently announced in the interim distribution of P. & O. was due merely, it would seem, to a desire to equalize the two distributions at different times of the year. The Royal Mail Steam Packet, which paid 6 per cent. for 1912 and 1913, passed its dividend altogether for 1914; but the fact that the stock remains at 78½ does not indicate an expectation that it will remain long out of the dividend list.

"In the following table are given some figures to show something of the scope of operations of these three companies, and the same particulars are added for the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, owners of the White Star Line under the egis of the International Mercantile Marine.

Company	*Bonds*	*Pref. and Ordinary Cap.*	*Reserve Funds*
Cunard	£2,970,000	£1,775,020	£1,295,916
Pen. & Oriental	1,800,000	3,500,000	1,874,000
Royal Mail	4,426,840	4,200,000	500,000
White Star Line	2,489,910	750,000	3,800,000

	Last Year's Net Profit	*Book Value of All Properties*	*Tonn. (Built Only)*	*Book Value of Fleet per Ton*
Cunard	£615,321	£7,681,836	316,862	£22 7s. 10d.
Pen. & Orien.	359,703	3,886,707	554,855	5 18 10
Royal Mail	107,921	10,217,996	350,138	13 16 9
White Star L.	233,430	7,935,512	516,566	.....

"In the above table the figure of net profit is arrived at after the deduction of bond interest; hence the Royal Mail's profit of £91,446 was turned into a loss of £107,921, the bond interest requiring £199,367. The company had to transfer £200,000 from reserve to meet this deficit and the preference dividend. The amount set aside for depreciation is also deducted before net profits are figured, but in this connection it should be remarked that the Cunard Company, out of its available profit of £615,321, set aside £350,000 to the repair and renewal fund, and £68,949 to the insurance account, in addition to the sum of £550,472 deducted for depreciation before arriving at net profit.

"In the White Star's balance-sheet the value of the fleet is not stated separately, so that the book value per ton can not be given. It would probably compare very favorably, from the conservative finance standpoint, with that of the Cunard. The item in the above table, 'Book value of all properties,' includes fleet, coal-stocks, wharves, and trade investments. In the case of the Royal Mail, trade investments consist of £4,563,126 in allied steamship companies, which are controlled by the Royal Mail, and have a tonnage of 1,350,218.

"The accounts of these companies were

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made up to December 31, 1914, except those of the Peninsular and Oriental, which were closed as usual on September 30. Compared with the previous year the Royal Mail did very badly, the White Star poorly, and the Cunard very well. The Peninsular and Oriental accounts included only two months of war, and covered the period of dislocation, but not that of recovery. The directors complained that nearly half their fleet had been taken over by the Government, which had paid little or nothing on account. This delay will have been remedied by now, and, judging from the improvement in India trade and the declaration of an increased interim dividend, the company must be doing pretty well.

"The Cunard had the good fortune to get rid of some of its biggest ships to the Government for war-purposes—ships catering for luxury trade, which had been so hard hit by the war. The company chartered a number of freight-steamers from other owners, and as this was done, apparently, early in the day, the company was able, in effect, to double its dividend. The White Star didn't have so many ships taken by the Government. Southampton has been closed to any but military traffic, and thus the *Olympic* and *Britannic*, representing £3,000,000 of capital, had to be laid up at great cost, Liverpool being too congested to take them, and no other port presenting suitable accommodation.

"The closing of Southampton had an even more serious effect on the fortunes of the Royal Mail. This company has its home port at Southampton and keeps up an expensive organization there; great difficulty was found in securing other accommodation. This company's passenger traffic was also very hard hit indeed by the financial crisis in Argentina and Brazil. No compensation was received for the damage suffered by the closing of Southampton, but the Chairman, Sir Owen Philipps, told the shareholders that there was a

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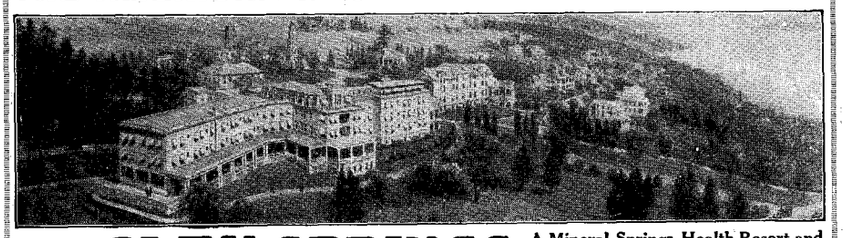

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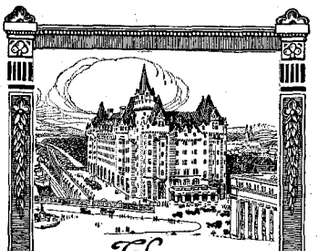

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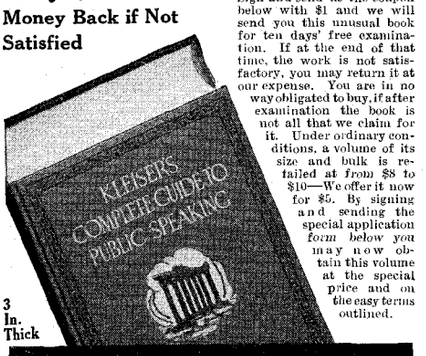

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

July 14.—Despite desperate attempts to block them, says Berlin, German gains in the Argonne continue.

July 15.—The French announce the recapture of an important hill in Argonne.

July 19.—The British gain slightly near Hooge. Along most of the line the fighting is reduced to artillery exchanges. Reims and the vicinity of Souchez are under heavy bombardment.

IN THE SOUTH

July 16.—In the Cadore region the Italians, by report, capture Falzarego Pass, 6,945 feet above sea-level.

July 17.—In the continued advance in the more mountainous districts the Italian "Alpini" capture Venerdolol and Brizce Passes, 10,000 feet high.

Austrian airmen shell the Italian port of Bari, on the Adriatic.

July 18.—The Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi* is sunk by an Austrian submarine.

July 19.—Turin reports consistent gains along the 75-mile battle-line of the Isonzo River.

July 20.—Refugees arriving in Milan from Gorizia report the city nearly evacuated and the Italian forces within a half mile. A fierce battle on the Carso plain is claimed to favor the Italians.

IN THE EAST

July 14.—A new drive upon Warsaw, concerted with the advance from the south upon Lublin and along the Vistula, descends from the north, capturing Przasnysz, 50 miles from Warsaw.

In the Dardanelles, London reports, the Allies take two lines of Turkish trenches.

July 16.—The Germans in the extreme north advance on Riga, gradually occupying Courland. From Przasnysz the Germans descend the Narew on Warsaw.

July 19.—Sebastopol reports that an entire fleet of 59 Turkish sailing vessels laden with war-munitions for the Turkish Army of the Caucasus is sunk by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers.

July 20.—The ring about Warsaw is welded more firmly by the capture of Ostrolenka and the occupation of Radom, Grojec, and Blonie, the last-named being but 17 miles west of Warsaw. The Radom-Ivangorod railway is held by the Austrians.

Germany claims the total occupation of Courland, along the Baltic to within a few miles of Riga.

Vladivostok is reported swamped with war-munitions, for which there is no adequate means of transport to the center of activities in the West. Twenty thousand freight-cars and 400 locomotives ordered in the United States are awaited anxiously.

GENERAL

July 15.—Despite the Munitions Act, 200,000 Welsh colliers refuse to return to work in the mines, deriding all appeals to patriotism.

July 17.—The British liner *Orduna* arrives here from Liverpool with a story of narrow escape from a submarine attack, perpetrated without warning.

In London 30,000 women march through the streets in protest against the employment of undependable men workers in the munition-plants.

July 19.—Rumors persist of serious trouble in the German Krupp works, and it is said that the Government is compelled to grant the major part of the workmen's demands.

July 21.—Through the personal persuasion of Lloyd-George, and the granting of certain of their demands, the Welsh colliers return to work.

GENERAL FOREIGN

July 16.—It is reported that many Americans are in want in Mexico City and that General Carranza has failed to relieve the situation there.

July 17.—General Carranza's forces evacuate Mexico City to meet an advance of General Villa.

July 18.—General Zapata retakes Mexico City without a struggle. Civil authorities are appointed for the city, with every evidence that peace will be maintained.

July 20.—It is reported from the flooded districts of China that nearly 100,000 lives have been lost. Consul-General Cheshire calls upon the United States Navy for assistance.

DOMESTIC

July 15.—This country receives a note from Austria-Hungary protesting against the supplying of the Allies with munitions.

A note of apology for the torpedoing of the *Nebraskan* is received from Germany.

July 16.—Floods in Ohio cause heavy damage to several towns and threaten the ruin of many crops.

July 18.—Leo Frank, serving sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, is attacked by a fellow convict in the Georgia State prison and dangerously wounded.

July 19.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels requests ten scientific societies in this country to select the ten associates of Thomas A. Edison on the Naval Advisory Committee.

July 20.—The strike at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn., is settled amicably by offers of increased pay by the company.

Following the shutting down of the Standard Oil Company's works at Bayonne, N. J., as the result of the walking out of some 1,200 employees, several riots occur between the strikers and the police. Over 20,000 men are thrown out of work.

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